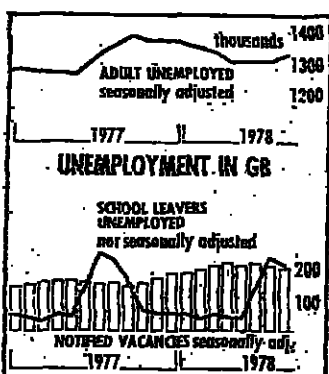


Jobless total up 20,900 is month to 1,330,900

Number of unemployed people jumped this month to 20,900, or 6.6 per cent of the labour force. Special factors, such as bad weather ending summer jobs early, contributed to the increase but the number of vacancies also rose. The best indicator of labour trends, fell slightly.

Decline in number of vacancies

The corresponding rate of unemployment rose sharply this month. The negative figure first appeared in the same time the number of vacancies went down successively month. Government with economic statistics in the run-up to the view within the unemployment rate of 6.6 per cent, excluding 20,900, to 1.330,900. The increase may be the inclusion of 18,000 new entrants to the labour force, but it is also a sign of a decline in the number of vacancies available, which is a cause for concern.



The unadjusted total for Britain, including school-leavers, was 1,534,441 and if Northern Ireland is included without any allowance for seasonal factors it was 1,608,316. One crumb of comfort for the Government is that the number of people leaving the register in July, the last date for which figures are available, was high. But it was outweighed by a large number of women coming on to the register.

If the number of workers coming on to the register stabilizes the continuing demand for labour could start to push the unemployment level down again. From an economic point of view, the deterioration in unemployment might seem to suggest that the economy is slowing down. But the first half of 1978 was not as fast as had earlier been thought. It could also owe something to evidence indicating that industry figures last week suggest an increase in unemployment in the first half of 1978 was not as fast as had earlier been thought.

Although the Government does not expect any notable increase in unemployment in the short term, the economic situation which seems likely in 1979 is generally expected to produce a lengthening of the queue of unemployed unless action is taken. Mr Prior's complaint, page 3

Difficult task of finding successor to the most pro-British of Africa's presidents Kenyans urged to accept Jomo Kenyatta's death calmly

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Aug 22
The President of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, died peacefully in his sleep in Mombasa early today. The news, given on the official Voice of Kenya radio, said: "It has been announced from State House, Nairobi, that His Excellency, Jomo Kenyatta, passed away peacefully in his sleep this morning at 3.30 at State House, Mombasa."

The Government has called upon all Kenyans to remain calm at this moment of shock. All flags will fly at half-mast until further notice. Shortly afterwards it was announced that the Vice-President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, had assumed the office of acting President for 90 days during which elections for a new president must be held. Cabinet ministers held a meeting at State House, Nairobi.

President Kenyatta's body was flown today from Mombasa to Nairobi in a Kenya Air Force aircraft escorted by four fighters—before his death was made known to the public. The body was taken to State House here.

After the Cabinet meeting and his swearing in as acting President by Sir James Wicks, the Chief Justice, Mr Moi sent a message of condolence to the people.

President Kenyatta was more than 80. The radio said he was born "approximately in 1889", which would have made him 89. He is survived by three of his four wives and eight children. The news of President Kenyatta's death came as a shock to most Kenyans. He had fulfilled a heavy programme of engagements in Mombasa yesterday, receiving Kenyan ambassadors and high commissioners. He had been recalled from overseas for routine consultations.

Accompanied by his wife, Mama Ngina, Kenyatta, the President gave a lunch for the Kenyans who later accompanied him on a visit to Mombasa, south of Mombasa, where he watched a display of tribal dancing.

His visit to Mombasa was described as a busy working holiday. However, last week he presided over a reunion of members of his family—a unique occasion which aroused speculation here about his health. His son Peter, a television producer, flew from Britain with his wife and children.

The report of this reunion published here said: "The gathering showed that Mzee Kenyatta occasionally spares some time in between the rigours and pressures of his office to meet and dine, chat and make merry with members of his family and relatives."



Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi, sworn in at State House, Nairobi, as acting President.

Shops and offices in Nairobi and other centres closed for the day. However, shocked they were by the news, most Kenyans had prepared themselves for the day when their president would die. But the question of who was to succeed him was always been a forbidden topic. It was untouched by the press and attempts to raise the issue in Parliament had been stopped.

Mr Charles Njoroge, the Attorney General, with a warning that it was an offence to "imagine" the death of the President. "Two years ago there was a move by some backbench MPs to change the constitution to improve the automatic provision for the Vice-President to assume the office of President for 90 days. They said it would be possible for the acting President to influence the future choice of a new president."

This proposal was never brought to a vote but it was widely regarded as a sign of opposition to Mr Moi as a future president. However, some ministers have since indicated that they consider that Mr Moi should become president but with the main power remaining with the Cabinet ministers (members of President Kenyatta's tribe, the largest in Kenya).

So far, there is no indication of when the election will be held. There is no precedent in Kenya for such a process and it is not yet clear how candidates will be selected or approved. The ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) is the only political party and any candidate would require to be sponsored by it.

President Kenyatta led Kenya from independence in 1963. Although imprisoned and detained from 1952 to 1961, he was the most pro-British of African presidents and was personally responsible for Kenya's pro-Western policies. Under his leadership the Kenyan economy progressed swiftly and agriculture, industry and tourism expanded. Queen's sympathy: The Queen sent Mama Ngina Kenyatta and the people of Kenya a message of sympathy at her loss.

Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, said Mr Kenyatta's death had deprived Kenya of the leader who brought it to freedom. "He gave it purpose and strength over nearly 15 years of independent nationhood. We have lost a major figure of our time."

Lord Brockway, a long-standing friend, said Mr Kenyatta had no responsibility for the "obscenities and atrocities" of Mau Mau which occurred while he was in detention.

Lord Sandys, who as Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary negotiated Kenyan independence, said: "Jomo Kenyatta was the father figure of Africa and respected by all". He bore no resentment towards Britain despite his imprisonment.

President Idi Amin of Uganda offered Kenya military assistance if any country tried to take advantage of the "sad situation". He had lost a personal friend, their friendship dating back to Kenya's independence struggle when "I was in Kenya and used to visit him of the movements of his army."

President's last hours, page 12
After Kenyatta, page 12
Leading article, page 13

Mr Carter takes press and CIA on holiday

From Michael Leapman
New York, Aug 22

President Carter embarked today on what was to have been a three-day get-away-from-it-all holiday on a rubber raft on a river in Idaho. In the event, far from getting away from it all, he has had to take most of it with him.

His party of 20 family members and friends are using three 20ft rafts, with a fourth larger one for supplies. Secret service men, travelling in dinghies and disguised in hunting caps and jeans, will accompany the expedition, as will communications experts ready to put the President in contact with the outside world in an emergency.

Floating behind, at what is supposed to be a "discreet distance" but which will certainly be no such thing, will be three rafts carrying cameramen and reporters. Overhead, disturbing the quiet of the wilderness, will be helicopters, some carrying secret service men and others waiting to ferry film to television stations.

Aircraft of the Strategic Air Command will also be in the air, providing a fast means of radio communication and a link with satellites if needed.

Last night the President slept at a motel at Boise, Idaho, and left by helicopter this morning for Indian Creek, on the Salmon river, where he was to join his raft. The party will spend the next two nights in the wilderness on camp grounds which are effectively little more than spots of sand at the side of the water.

The river runs between high cliffs and it is said to get rather cold at night. Loggers in remote sites have become used to the buzz of helicopters in the last few weeks, as secret service men have arrived to ensure the safety of the camp area.

The rafts will stop from time to time during the day to enable the holidaymakers to enjoy picnics, fishing, inspecting Indian artifacts and to smile at the television cameras.

Some say the river is nicknamed "the river of tears" but the President plans to leave it on Thursday to spend a week on dry land at the Grand Teton National Park, where he will fish, hike and ride horses.

The White House has restricted the number of reporters allowed to follow the presidential river progress, to the chagrin of at least one television network, which had planned to have its cameramen hike through the wilderness by the river bank. They have had to content, like everyone else, with a place on one of the press rafts.

Mr Carter prepared for his trip, he said, by looking at maps of the area and studying its history. "It's probably one of the most undisturbed rivers in the nation," he declared. But this week's water-borne circus is expected to change all that.

Diplomatic clash over Briton in Lebanon jail

From Christopher Walker
Beirut, Aug 22

A serious diplomatic clash is threatened between Britain and Lebanon over the uncertain future of a financier from Hereford who has been held without trial in poor prison conditions since his arrest at Beirut airport on September 30 last year.

The financier, Mr Peter Sainsbury, aged 36, was a director of an English company, Farm Fund Securities, which purchased a 25 per cent share in the Banque Economique du Liban, a Beirut bank. He faces complex charges which include alleged misappropriation and irregularities amounting to some \$6m (\$3m).

From the outset Mr Sainsbury's arrest has provoked a row. England was financing agricultural projects, has protested his innocence. His attempts to prepare a defence have been severely affected by the security situation in Lebanon, and since July he has been unable to make any contact with his lawyer in the north of the country.

Close relatives and diplomats are concerned about his chances of standing trial in the foreseeable future, as the latest violence has caused the virtual collapse of Lebanon's legal system. No legal hearings of any kind have taken place since July 1, and in the present state of tension, no immediate resumption appears in prospect.

Already attempts by the British authorities to persuade the Lebanese Government to permit Mr Sainsbury a realistic bail figure have led to angry diplomatic exchanges. Initially his bail was set at \$363,000 and later marginally reduced to its present total of \$318,000. A Lebanese national facing the same charges was granted the same bail.

Mr Brian also urged the Government to bar Palestine Liberation Organization officials from Britain.

The Israeli requests will be considered in detail, though it seems unlikely that such a radical change in British practice as arming security men once they have left the aircraft would be approved.

The presence in London of PLO representatives has long been a source of Israeli complaint, despite the fact that there is no PLO office as such and the organization has no diplomatic status. It would make more difficult for the PLO if their officials were refused entry.

Israeli press attacks Britain, page 4; terrorism in London, page 12

French and British pay protests mean new air traffic delays

By Arthur Reed
and Ian Murray

Air travellers' plans are likely to be affected by two separate labour disputes during the next few days.

On Friday, as midday, French air traffic controllers are due to begin a strike which is intended to last at least two weekends. British Airways engineering workers are to strike for 24 hours from 6.30 am today.

Both disputes will affect the scheduled air services. But no one was able yesterday to predict with any certainty the extent of the delays.

The French work-to-rule decision came last night at a meeting of union representatives from each of the regional air traffic controllers' unions. It was reported that scarcely any progress had been made in talks with the Government and there was general agreement on the resumption of the work-to-rule.

The gathering of all regional representatives came after a meeting yesterday morning of the Bordeaux centre, which had agreed to start an 11-day work-to-rule from Friday. The Bordeaux meeting was the first to say specifically when, and for how long, the men intended to take action.

of the centres involved, it was evident that from the start of the meeting of all the representatives from the different regions would take strong action despite the risk of offending public opinion.

The French and British disputes are expected to mean that British Airways workers are protesting against being paid less than engineering workers with British Caledonian.

French air traffic controllers are angry at the reluctance of the Government to grant better pay and equipment and the right to strike.

Lessons learnt by airlines and British air traffic controllers during two recent work-to-rule strikes are expected to keep the air services open to some extent when the dispute is resumed.

During the first work-to-rule delays to flights from Britain stretched to 24 hours or more, but on the last occasion they were generally far shorter to allow the airlines to offer some flights during the strike.

From next weekend British airlines are expected to be able to use air traffic "slots" that will not be used by French airlines, whose policy is to cancel some flights during disputes. Although it will be the late summer Bank holiday weekend, the peak of the summer air travel rush has passed, and it is expected to ease pressure on the airlines and controllers.

British controllers will again be directing airliners with high frequency radio bound for Spain down a track over the Atlantic coast, a move of across French airspace.

Because of the engineering workers' stoppage, British Airways, which carries about 20,000 passengers from Heathrow on most days in the summer, is asking people booked to travel during the 24-hour strike to check in normally. "We expect to operate most services," an official said last night.

But as a precautionary measure the airline has cancelled eight long-distance services due to leave today: two from Manchester to Toronto and New York; and six from Heathrow to New York, Los Angeles, Hong Kong, Muscat, Doha, and a Concorde flight to Bahrain.

Passengers booked on those flights were told to check in on other British Airways flights, or those of other airlines.

Most British Airways flights each day from Heathrow are to destinations in Britain and Europe and the airline hoped that all would take off. Many engineering workers involved with those flights have said they will not join the strike.

Warned El Al about risks of an attack

elder

before last Sunday an El Al coach, which was warned of the risk of using one and suggested pilots or putting it in a London hotel, and the suggestion of having a long-term discussions between officers and the safety of the coach. It was felt that the London hotel, which took place, led to terrorists.

ed the routine head, proposing the airport or stay at an hotel within the area where better could be for El Al said a could not arrangements or outed out that of one hotel

enabled crew to be familiar with their surroundings in the event of an attack. On Sunday that knowledge had prevented further delays.

The talks between the airline and the police are thought to have been discussed yesterday, when Sir David McNee, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, saw Mr Melvin Rees, the Home Secretary, and briefed him on the current security position.

Mr Rees supported the police decision not to allow Israeli security guards to carry weapons in Britain.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister's Office revealed that there had been correspondence between Mr Menzies, the Israeli Prime Minister, and Mr Callaghan on the question of armed security guards. The correspondence was said to relate only to arms within airports and Second Yard said there were no signs of any gunshot wounds.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: The whole complex of security of El Al passengers and staff and Israeli institutions was raised in talks at the Foreign Office yesterday, when Mr Yoar Biran, Minister at the Israeli Embassy, called to renew the request for permission to arm El Al security men in London.

sealed box. If passengers are staying on board the weapons can be taken off but must be kept "air-side".

As Tel Aviv and Whitehall continued to squabble yesterday about the blame which can be attached to British security measures, the body of the hostess who died was flown home after a post-mortem examination.

Other members of the crew left Britain earlier in the day as the Army stood guard over sections of Heathrow in one of the exercises it has been mounting for some years to deter terrorist attacks.

Meanwhile, detectives from the anti-terrorist squad are still questioning a young Arab captured near the scene of the attack. The post-mortem examination on the terrorist killed in the attack showed he died from injuries received in an explosion and Second Yard said there were no signs of any gunshot wounds.

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Israeli press attacks Britain, page 4; terrorism in London, page 12

Leftist gunmen shoot way into Nicaragua Congress

Managua, Aug 22.—Gunmen stormed the Nicaraguan National Palace during a session of the Chamber of Deputies today and several people were wounded, witnesses said.

The building houses the Congress and a number of government offices and ministries. It was not known if any of the legislators or government officials were injured.

According to witnesses, the gunmen penetrated the palace security and then opened fire. After the first fusillade, the attackers broke into smaller groups and escaped, firing all the time.

Troops from the National Guard rushed to the scene and some were able to return the attackers' fire. They surrounded the building but the gunmen escaped.

No official version of the attack was available. Colonel Aquiles Argueta Escobar, the chief of public relations for the National Guard, said the Government was in a "difficult situation under control".

The attack appeared to be the latest attempt by leftist guerrillas to oust President Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since 1937.—AP and UPI

Endorses n tool at Leyland

workers at Leyland have y the AUEW over their The national executive tion to fine most of the 32 s at the SU Fuel Systems ry, Birmingham, with dismisal if they ignore ons by the District Comy, 3,000 BL toolmakers ung to strike for separate s and pay parity. Page 15

Challenge to British herring ban

The EEC Commission has said it could not approve a British measure to ban herring fishing in the British sector of the Irish Sea because it did not have time to assess its effects. Britain's action was taken on expert advice to conserve depleted herring stocks in the area. Page 3

Dispersal plan study

An independent study of the social and economic consequences of plans to disperse 30,000 government jobs has been commissioned by the Civil Service unions. Government estimates of the cost have been disputed by the unions since 1974. Page 3

Vineyard bought back

The biggest vineyard in the Beaujolais region of France, bought four years ago by the Segrams group, has been sold to the state-funded organization Sater. It is expected that the domaine will be subdivided and reallocated to French farmers. Page 3

Foreign students' fees proposals

Proposals to redistribute government funds totalling £125m a year among foreign students have been submitted to Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science. Richer students may be charged up to the full economic cost of their courses and poorer students would benefit from lower fees. Page 2

Police powers denial

Scotland Yard has denied an allegation by the National Council for Civil Liberties that it has failed to publish copies of the proposals for wider police powers put to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedures by Sir David McNee, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. Page 2

Leader, page 12
Letters: On disaster relief, from Dr John Semman; the use of ad funds; from General Arnold Brown; restoring paintings, from Mr Elizabeth Sheldon, and others.
Leading articles: President Kenyatta; Australia; The Pope.
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After Kenyatta, who will keep the peace? Ken Lalldaw on the plan to double Asia's rice output; Guest Column by Roger Palford.
Sport, pages 5-7
Racing: Hove Sound wins big race at York; Cricket: rain prevents Essex from closing the gap on Kent; Yachting: New Zealand boat takes the lead in world half-ton cup.
Arts, page 11
Paul Griffiths and Irving Wardle at Edinburgh Festival; Ned Chubbett on The Churchill; Play at Stratford-on-Avon; John Percival on Stour river over at the Festival Hall; concert notices by William Mann, Stanley Sadle and Joan Chisell.
Obituary, page 14
President Kenyatta.
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Financial Editor: Shipping slump catches up with Ocean; Aluminium: Gauging a new market; De Beers: The surcharges feed through.
Business features: Clifford Webb details the background to the British Leyland toolmakers' dispute; Henry Debarre on French's prisoners who have emerged as Leaders of Spain's workers.
Business Diary: Persuading tourists to go underground.

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HOME NEWS

Some foreign students may pay full cost of courses under a plan to level out aid funds

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

An interdepartmental report on a controversial scheme to redistribute government funds totalling about £125m a year among foreign students has been submitted to Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Under the scheme, foreign students may be charged the full economic cost of their courses, which might be up to £6,000 a year for some medical and veterinary courses.

The report has just been completed after a six-month study by officials from at least six government departments: the Department of Education and Science, the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Home Office, the Treasury and the Department of Trade. It is being circulated to all the ministers involved.

The Government has promised to put forward proposals in a consultative document, based on the report, and to consult all the bodies especially concerned with overseas students before deciding.

The Government is thought unlikely to publish its proposals before a general election, assuming that that will be in October. As was clear from the report of the Lords debate on government policy on overseas students on July 20, the whole issue excites feelings across the party spectrum.

The British ambassadors in more than fifty countries from which students come to Britain have been asked for their views on the likely effects of charging

poorer students much less than at present, or giving them full scholarships while charging rich students up to the full economic cost.

Some have expressed dismay at the idea. Others say they would not mind so long as the scheme was operated in an even-handed way between rich and poor. Few were able to predict what effect such a scheme might have on the numbers of students who might wish to come to study in Britain, though some suggested that they might consider studying in the United States instead.

Last year there were about 84,000 full-time overseas students in universities, polytechnics and other maintained colleges in Britain. About 38,000 were on undergraduate degrees or other advanced courses, for which the fee was £850.

A further 17,000 were following postgraduate courses, paying £950 a year; and the remaining 29,000 were on full-time non-advanced courses, paying £360.

The average full economic cost for an undergraduate course is about £2,500 a year, and for a non-advanced course about £1,000.

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poorer students much less than at present, or giving them full scholarships while charging rich students up to the full economic cost.

Yard denies withholding copies of McNee plan

By Robin Young

The National Council for Civil Liberties, which has accused Sir David McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, of attempting to stifle debate on his controversial proposals for wider police powers.

It alleged that Scotland Yard was refusing to release copies of Sir David's evidence to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, details of which were first published in *The Times* of August 3.

Sir David's proposals in his 200-page report included greater power for police to search people and property, to take fingerprints, and to question and detain suspects. The national council said that, if implemented, the new proposals would give Britain's police more powers than those in any other non-totalitarian state.

Scotland Yard said yesterday that it was amazed at the council's accusation. After publication in *The Times*, it was stated, the full report had been made available to the Press Association, and through it to most national and local newspapers. "No one has been denied a copy who has asked for one," it was stated.

Four-day wait for European election results

British electors will have to wait at least four days after they vote before they know who has been elected in the first direct elections to the European Parliament next June, according to a White Paper published yesterday.

The White Paper, setting out the draft regulations for the conduct of the elections for the 433 British seats, suggests that although voting in Britain will take place on June 7, votes should not be counted until polling throughout Europe closes on Sunday, June 10.

Until then, United Kingdom ballot papers will be locked away, uncounted.

The White Paper suggests a deposit for candidates of £500 and that nomination papers should be subscribed by 50 electors. These figures are also applied to the Conservative Party, which had hoped for a £1,500 deposit, to discourage "frivolous" candidates, and subscription by 100 electors.

Otherwise the party finds the regulations, which will have to be debated by both the Commons and Lords, largely as it expected.

The Government has put forward the regulations as a basis for consultation with the political parties, the local authorities and others who are interested. They follow the principle adopted for Westminster elections, although the longer timetable used for local elections is suggested.

Each candidate will be able to spend up to a maximum of £5,000 plus 2p for each entry on the register of electors, which could give an overall figure of about £15,000 for each candidate.

Liberal choice: Two methods of selection for Liberal Party candidates for the European Parliament are announced in the latest edition of *Liberal News*.

The first involves one or more meetings of party members in each constituency, at which would be candidates will speak and answer questions. Members present will vote by secret ballot using the alternative vote. The second method will be a postal ballot of all members in each Euro constituency. Draft Regulations for the Conduct of European Assembly Elections in Great Britain (Command 7323, Stationery Office, 90p).

Lost jet fuel trapped near water boring

By John Young

Officials from the Department of the Environment and the Air Corps are working to recover 30,000 gallons of jet aircraft fuel that escaped from a fractured pipeline at Mildenhall, Suffolk, last month.

The leak was discovered by the Department's Property Services Agency on the morning of July 13, after Servicemen at the United States Air Force base had reported a drop in pressure. Although the fracture occurred only about a mile from a borehole used to extract the water supply for 40,000 people, the water authority was not told of the leak until August 4.

News of the accident has not been widely made public, and some of the few residents who have heard of it are complaining of excessive secrecy. But both the department and the water authority insist that at present there is no danger of water contamination.

The fuel is said to be trapped within a bed of non-porous rock about 20ft below ground. Engineers hope they will be able to pump most of it to the surface.

Union to urge Post Office engineers to end dispute

By Christopher Thomas

Post Office engineers are to be urged by their union to end a 10-month dispute over a demand for a 35-hour week.

The national executive of the Post Office Engineering Union decided yesterday to convene a one-day delegate conference in Birmingham on September 16. It will recommend acceptance of a compromise formula reducing the working week from 40 to 37½ hours.

About 40 union members lobbied the executive meeting in London yesterday in an attempt to persuade the union to hold out on its protracted demand for a 35-hour week.

About seven hundred delegates representing 300 branches will attend the conference, which seems likely that the peace formula will be accepted. But the union insists that its claim will be pursued in the future.

Man jailed over mother's house sale freed

Mr Reginald Carter, aged 66, who went to jail rather than give up his campaign to stop the sale of his late mother's house at Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, was freed by the High Court yesterday after two months in Pentonville prison.

Mr Carter, of Godsey Lane, Market Deeping, was jailed for contempt of court after disobeying an order to give up possession of the house so that it could be sold for the benefit of beneficiaries under his mother's will.

Centres for drunkenness show value

West Yorkshire Police Force area. That year, there was a 1 per cent fall in findings of guilt for offences of drunkenness by males in the county.

However, the combined number of findings of guilt and admissions to detoxification centres in 1977 in West Yorkshire was 5,234, an 11 per cent increase over 1976.

The report says that the opening of a second centre in

No criminal negligence in poisoned salmon case

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham. Mr Barry Browning, a director of John West Foods, of Liverpool, said at the inquest yesterday on the poisoning who died 17 days after eating contaminated tinned salmon that the public should avoid using any damaged cans that were "significantly rusty".

The inquest was told that members of the Federal Food and Drugs Administration in Washington were in Britain investigating the cases of botulism caused by eating salmon from the United States. Mr Browning said it was perfectly safe to eat tinned salmon other than that from the United States.

Before recording a verdict that Mr Jesse Farmer, aged 64, of Sharn End, Birmingham, had died accidentally of that there had been no criminal negligence, Dr Richard Whittington, the Birmingham Coroner, was told that there had been rust on a section of the double seal on the tin of United States red salmon. It had pitted the metal and caused a perforation, invisible to the naked eye.

Mr Farmer died from botulism, a deadly disease, on June 15. His wife, Betty, aged 66, and his brother, Leonard, aged 79, and his wife, Clara, aged 72, of Yardley, are still under intensive care in East Birmingham Hospital. Dr Peter Ball, a locum consultant physician, said their condition was something better than critical and he was hopeful about the outcome.

Mr Dennis Herbert, of the Metal Box Company, described tests made in its laboratory which showed that when the tin was immersed in water at



Squatters' refuge: Time to relax yesterday at a house in Fitzroy Square, Bloomsbury, London, where some of the hundred squatters who were evicted from a block of flats in Hurdley Street by 300 policemen last week have taken up residence. The eviction raised publicly the issue of squatting. There are between 20,000 and 30,000 squatters in London, with 10,000 others in the rest of Britain (Robert Parker writes).

According to squatting organizations, the number is increasing, despite the introduction of the Criminal Law Act and the Homeless Persons Act at the end of last year.

Mr Craig Feehan, of the Advisory Service for Squatters, which has been running a campaign to show that squatting

is still legal, said that when the Criminal Law Act was introduced in December many people thought it would mean the end of squatting.

"There was a marked slump in squatting activity when the Act came in," he said, "but things have now changed and we are getting a fantastic number of inquiries from homeless people looking for places to live."

Many people feel that squatters are undeserving spongers who are after free housing in central locations. But organizations such as the Advisory Service for Squatters, the London Squatters Union and other bodies, such as Shelter, say that the reason that most people squat is that they are homeless.

Mr Piers Corbyn, a leading squatters' organizer, said: "They squat because they cannot afford the rent in the private sector and because the council waiting list is often extremely long. There are vast numbers of empty properties not being used at all."

Mr Nicholas Finnis, of Shelter, said there were probably more empty properties in London than the 100,000 recorded in the 1971 census. Shelter has been running a housing emergency office, which tries to deal with the difficulties of homeless people who are often squatters. It attempts to persuade local housing authorities to release for short-life use empty properties that it intends to demolish or re-habilitate. Where that happens, occupiers pay for the rates, a nominal rent, and for services.

Mr Prentice tried to join Liberals, Mr Steel says

From Arthur Osman

Birmingham. Mr Reg Prentice, the Labour MP for Newham, North-East, who turned Conservative last night, denied an allegation by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, that he had asked for Liberal endorsement while still a Cabinet minister.

Mr Steel made his statement after Mr Prentice had spoken in the Liberal leader's constituency of Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, urging Liberals to vote Conservative at the next election.

Mr Prentice, he added, had said that the Liberals had supported a government that had extended massive new state controls and was merely lobbying for its return.

In view of this I am bound to reveal that Mr Prentice, while still a member of the Cabinet, approached me with a view to securing Liberal endorsement of his candidature at Newham, North-East, where he had been rejected as official Labour candidate," he said. "I pointed out that he had been voting for the extension of nationalization and various other illiberal government measures which we Liberals had opposed."

He also differed from the Liberals in opposing the derogation of power. In these circumstances it was difficult to see how Liberals could provide official support. Subsequently Mr Prentice resigned from the

Man questioned after bombings

Special Branch detectives

yesterday were questioning a man detained at Heathrow on Sunday as he was being flown to Europe. He was held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act the day after a number of bombs had exploded at army installations in West Germany.

The man, who was being flown to Europe, was being questioned by Special Branch detectives. He was held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act the day after a number of bombs had exploded at army installations in West Germany.

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Why time ran out for GMT

The demise of Greenwich

Mean Time in France and its replacement by Temps Universel Coordonné (UTC) has provoked a feeling of loss among many people. Dr John Pilkington, head of the time department of the Royal Observatory, Herstmonceux, East Sussex, said yesterday:

"Unless you are worried about differences of less than one second, GMT and UTC are exactly the same thing," he added.

Dr Pilkington said he suspected that a certain amount of

national feeling was involved because UTC was devised at the International Time Office in Paris, which they are not being black-mined," he continued. "They are simply setting out the legal position stating exactly what their time scale should be."

It is a move that other countries such as Germany and Spain may follow.

GMT, which has been the universally accepted time since 1883, suffered a setback in 1972 when the BBC switched its "time pips" from GMT to UTC.

Seven Sinn Féin men held in raids

From Michael Horswell

Belfast. Seven men were arrested in dawn raids on the homes of Provisional Sinn Féin members in Londonderry yesterday. They were held under the Northern Ireland Emergency Provisions Act and last night the police were still questioning them.

The arrests are part of a police investigation into links between the Provisional IRA and Sinn Féin, and come after similar raids in Belfast and Portadown in the past eight months.

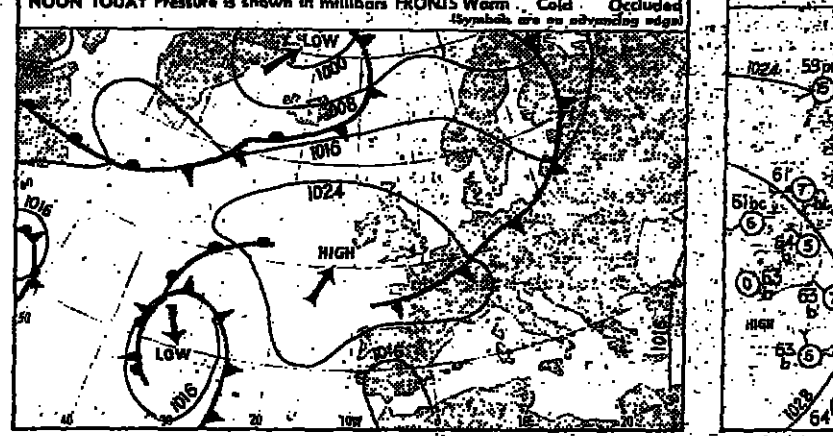
Documents and office equipment were seized and Sinn Féin advice centres were later unable to open at Grosvenor, Bogside and Brandywell.

Dedham Vale decision

The Department of the Environment has approved the Countryside Commission's extension to the Dedham Vale area of outstanding natural beauty in Suffolk. The extension comprises two small areas at Polstead and Sulley's Hill, Raydon.

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millions HPa. Warm, Cold, Occluded fronts are indicated by solid, dashed, and dotted lines respectively. Wind direction and speed are indicated by arrows and numbers.



Today Sun rises: 5.58 am. Sun sets: 8.7 pm. Moon sets: 12.7 pm. 10.35 pm. Last quarter: August 25.

Lighting up: 8.37 pm to 5.30 am. High water: London Bridge, 3.55 am, 7.30 pm (24.0ft); 6.5 pm, 7.20 pm (23.8ft). Avonmouth, 11.25 am, 12.7 pm (41.7ft); 11.48 pm, 12.50 pm (40.9ft). Dover, 3.5 am, 6.20 am (21.2ft); 3.22 pm, 6.50 pm (21.4ft). Hull, 10.8 am, 7.50 pm (24.5ft); 10.41 pm, 6.50 pm (22.6ft). Liverpool, 3.10 am, 8.40 am (39.8ft); 3.35 pm, 8.50 pm (29.0ft).

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new holder in the hammer, will now be going to Prague despite a heavy injury for which he is still recovering. The hammer thrower, Dickinson has withdrawn from the event because of a foot injury which was caused, he claims, by a fall from the hammer cage at Edmonton in frustration. The selectors decided against adding any further competitors in the event at which they had been looking for a replacement. Kenya's 400 metres hurdles and 500 metres, which in view of the high standard of the European women's athletics is understandable.

ME NEWS

Civil Service unions order study of Government's dispersal plans

By Peter Hennessy

The Civil Service unions have commissioned an independent study of the social and economic consequences of the Government's plan to disperse 31,000 government jobs to Scotland, Wales and the regions by 1985.

The staff side of the National Whitley Council, the umbrella body representing all Whitehall unions, has disputed the Government's estimates of the costs since the policy was promulgated in 1974. The new investigation will be made by economists at Strathclyde University.

Their report which will cost between £7,000 and £9,000 to prepare, will be presented to Mr William Kendall, general secretary of the National Staff Side, by December 31. It will embrace case studies of the proposed transfer of three thousand jobs with the Property Services Agency to Teesside and the removal of 4,000 Ministry of Defence posts to Glasgow.

In addition, the Strathclyde team, under Mr F. Stephen, a lecturer in economics, will examine the economic impact of dispersal on London, on the areas designated to receive civil servants, the costs imposed

on those who move and those who remain, the financial effects on the departments designated to move staff, and the overall effect on the finances of the public sector.

The prospectus of the Strathclyde study argues that the economic impact of transplanting civil servants into depressed areas is probably less than moving staffs of comparable size. The reason is that public servants do not consume the products of local firms in the shape of components, apart from initial building activity in offices to house them, and because the Government tends to operate a centralized purchasing policy.

Mr Kendall, speaking of the need for an independent study, said that whatever its outcome, the unions would insist on voluntary rather than compulsory transfer of their members. He did not believe, however, that dispersal on the scale envisaged could be carried out without compulsion.

Mr Cyril Cooper, deputy general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, believes that dispersal will add to unemployment in the designated areas as wives and children working age of the men transferred will be



Mr Cyril Cooper: Fears on unemployment.

unable to find jobs. He estimates that nine tenths of his members affected by dispersal will have little choice if the plan goes ahead, as the Government is the only possible employer of their specialist skills, especially in the defence area.

613 more unemployed every day, Mr Prior complains

The unemployment figures published yesterday provided further proof that the Government was not working, Mr James Prior, Conservative spokesman on employment, said last night.

"After four and half years of Labour government 1,600,000 people are unemployed, an increase of 990,000," he said in a statement. "In effect this means that since Labour's return to office an extra 25 people have been enlisted into the dole queue every hour, an extra 613 every day, an extra 4,200 every week.

"For all the Government's excuses the plain truth is that under Labour Britain's performance on unemployment has been worse than that of other comparable major industrial countries. Unemployment has hovered around 1,500,000 for two years and by the Government's own admission only an array of subsidies are concealing a jobsless total nearer two million. This from the party whose leader proclaimed at the last election that a party contemplating 1,500,000 people un-

Alleged threat by man to kill children

A man charged with threatening to kill his three children during a siege at his family home was remanded on bail until September 21 at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

Walter Proctor, aged 34, a carpenter, is charged with making a threat to a police inspector that he would kill his sons, Robert, aged 11, John, aged 10, and Wayne, aged four, at his home in Epsom Road, Fulham, on June 24. He is also accused of assaulting his wife, Margaret, having two knives as offensive weapons, and being armed with the knives with intent to commit assault at the same time and place.

He was ordered to live at his mother's address in Parkside Crescent, Durham, report daily to the police, and not to come into London before the remand except for a hearing at the Law Courts on September 19.

141-mile path

The 141-mile North Downs Way long-distance path will be opened on September 19.

an doctor SIX of briefs

Pirasteh Far, aged 32, a Lebanese doctor earning £1,000 a month, staying at an Harrington Gardens, Kensington, was fined £30 costs at Marlborough Magistrates' Court, yesterday for six pairs of briefs valued at £510 from a d. store. He pleaded

ly Dahar, a Lebanese 32 told detectives that she was nothing to her she could pay them of pounds, was fined £30 costs. her, aged 32, staying in Park Lane, and stealing two tops valued at £14.49 from 1d Spencer Oxford and £1,500 on her at Mr James Bullen the prosecution.

move over ket sales

fish Airports Authority to a High Court to prevent Air India from cheap stand-by Heathrow. The authority to ease airport action was taken a month against Trans Airlines. The American said to stop selling the mid October 15 and them at its reserved ice in Kensington.

restricted spital

visiting and hygiene is have been imposed on Radcliffe Maternity Oxford, after the a baby from a virus last week. fathers are allowed reral hundred cases of snial infection have orded in the past few

o the woods

a dear, born two ago as its mother died poacher's death trap, used into woods near d, Dorset, yesterday by CA inspector who had since it was an hour

Search for girl: Amanda "X", the best friend of Genette Tate, aged 13, who disappeared on Saturday while on a paper round at Aylesbeare, near Exeter, helped the police yesterday to reconstruct the missing girl's last known movements. She is seen above cycling away from two friends who were the last known persons to see Genette Tate. Amanda "X", aged 13, whose



Search for girl: Amanda "X", the best friend of Genette Tate, aged 13, who disappeared on Saturday while on a paper round at Aylesbeare, near Exeter, helped the police yesterday to reconstruct the missing girl's last known movements.

parents refused to allow her surname to be published rode the missing girl's bicycle and wore similar clothes. Mr John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, said the case was a complete mystery. Extra police are to be drafted in to help in the search. Already more than 120 officers are involved in the inquiry.

in medical service, 1: Concern over hospital officers' legal position

aining for drug treatment 'inadequate'

Mr Evans

Hairs Correspondent

'Prison Officers' Association' concerned about the position of hospital officers administering drug treatment. Members say responsibilities are ill and that prison department is inadequate.

General Nursing Council recognize hospital officers as a qualification. Both the and the Royal College sing point out that in the usual rule is that a nurse gives a and another agreed. The college said: "Our is that a person caring atient should be a propalised nurse or in training a statutory nursing action."

ence is growing of the in the prison system re- too many mentally disl people who should, ng to the Prison Depart- be. New South Wales hospitals. But the hos- lack secure accommoda- conference in March, ed by the National of Probation, an experienced part-

time prison medical officer said that some of the more difficult prisoners in the country were "floating on a sea of tranquillizers".

But in the High Court on July 28 allegations made in the television programme *South Today* were denied. It was not true that many inmates at Albury Prison, on the Isle of Wight, were being kept under control with drugs, it was stated.

The BBC, the programme's three presenters and a doctor who took part in the programme on February 18 apologised for the allegations and agreed to pay substantial damages to two prison doctors. They agreed that the two doctors used drugs only for therapeutic purposes.

The validity of the hospital officers' concern can be gauged not only from the demands made upon the system but also from the poverty of resources to cope with them. Out of 637 officers, only 15 are state-registered. Another 41 are state-enrolled. Only eight are registered mental nurses.

In addition, 108 full-time and 25 part-time nursing sisters are concentrated in four men's surgical units, 19 women's establishments and two other male establishments.

Mr John Smith, of Leeds, told the annual conference of the Prison Officers' Association that the hospital officers' three months' training only scraped the surface of nursing. He was then transferred to a prison hospital on six months' probation, under supervision.

"On completion of this, they are then expected to be capable of performing all duties: duties which, in my submission, a member of staff from one of the special hospitals (Broadmoor, Rampton and Moss Side), which come under the Department of Health, contrasted the three years' nursing training he had with the three months given to a hospital officer. Only at the end of those three years was he permitted to administer drugs, he said.

Drug side-effects might have enormous consequences. He referred in particular to penicillin and Largactil, one of the drugs used in the treatment of mental illness.

"When you put a needle into a person without his consent, and if what I hear is correct, without the written authority of the medical officer, you are committing an assault, and there is no way round that," he said.

The Home Office quotes the Butler Committee on mentally abnormal offenders: "Treatment (other than nursing care) should not be imposed on any patient without his consent if he is able to appreciate what is involved. Three exceptions should be allowed: treatment may be given without such a patient's consent a: Where (not being of a b: Where (not being of a c: Where (not being of a

What worries hospital officers is how to define in an emergency what is the "minimum interference with the patient to prevent him from behaving violently."

Next: Pressure on system

WEST EUROPE

Britain's ban on herring fishing faces challenge

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, Aug. 22

Britain's latest action to protect its herring stocks, announced last week by Mr John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, led today to a new clash between the European Commission, which said the measures were unacceptable as they stood.

The measures, which went into force yesterday, will reduce the permissible herring catch in the Irish Sea from 12,500 to 9,000 tonnes during the current season, with the area being closed to all herring fishing not later than September 24.

British and Manx fishermen who, according to Whitehall, traditionally take 90 per cent of the herring catch in the area, have been licensed to catch the maximum of 8,100 tonnes. This leaves only 900 tonnes for other EEC boats which are mainly Irish, Dutch and French.

Mr Silkin said today that he had informed EEC fellow ministers last month that "urgent action seems likely to be needed to deal with the threat" (to the Irish Sea herring stock) reported by Irish fishermen. But no EEC action had been agreed, and Britain had had to act unilaterally.

However, Mr Fian O'Leary, EEC Agriculture Commissioner, replying to Mr Silkin's request for approval of the measures, said that the Commission cannot approve national action taken without even an attempt by EEC fisheries ministers to reach a Community solution.

Mr O'Leary said that the Commission would be prepared to consider Mr Silkin's claim to have raised the matter.

The Commission, Mr O'Leary says, cannot approve a national measure introduced at "such short notice that its impact on the fishing season, just beginning for some member states, cannot be properly assessed".

The implication here appears to be that some EEC fishermen, in particular the French, start fishing for herrings later in the year than the British, and would therefore suffer more from the new restrictions.

Harry Debelius writes from Madrid: Reacting to tougher enforcement of fishery rights by EEC countries, the Spanish Government is considering limiting sea food imports from the restrictions on fishing grounds.

The Commission reported here today followed a decision by Ireland to impose huge new fines on fishing vessels operating in the Grand Sol Banks without a proper licence.

Paradoxical effect of Paul VI's outward-looking policy

Church's internationalist nature makes another Italian Pope likely

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Aug. 22

Growing speculation on whether the Italians will manage to keep the papacy in their hands, just one more time at least, is arriving at the strange conclusion that Paul VI's policy of internationalization makes another Italian Pope more likely.

It is difficult to say whether the Pope foresaw this consequence of his work. He is undoubtedly responsible for the totally different atmosphere surrounding the conclave. When John XXIII and Paul VI were elected, the pre-conclave debate was limited largely to matters bearing directly on the church.

The conclave, which elected Pope John was concerned with bringing the Roman Catholic Church out of its somewhat archaic sense of priestly withdrawal, which was where the last years of Pius XII had brought it. John XXIII was the classic example of an elderly prelate waiting to use the great powers of the papacy to refresh the life of the church.

Paul VI brought to completion John's Vatican Council (which he himself would almost certainly not have called), and was elected to provide a balanced attitude towards the church's relations with the world and its own internal problems.

These issues all go beyond the church, but primarily concern the church itself—its teachings, structures and disciplines.

Paul VI added another dimension. He intended the church to be present in the great issues and conflicts of the world: he was active on the Vietnam and Middle East issues, relations with the communist world, evaluating European rights, and a question often forgotten—in insisting on a new relationship with traditionally Catholic countries.

He died with the draft of a new Concordat with Italy still awaiting Italian approval, and it is a document in which the church gives away a lot, not least the assertion that Catholicism is the religion of the state.

According to Senator Giovanni Spadolini, writing in *Stampa Sera*, Pope Paul believed that Italy had a special mediating role in purely political terms. He believes, as a leading historian of relations between the Italian state and the church (and in strong disagreement with the writer, Mario Soldati, who appealed for a non-Italian Pope), that an Italian is still best suited to handle the delicate problems facing the church. For him, the Italians are best suited to the "universalist vocation" which the times require.

Pope Paul's handling of this vocation was not only to make the church more active in world affairs. He sought also to give the church's central government, the Curia, an international character, a predominantly Italian character. He chose a French Secretary of State, Cardinal Jean Villot, but real power in internal administration and diplomacy rested with the Italian prelates holding the offices of Under-Secretary at the Secretariat of State.

Whoever is elected Pope at the conclave which opens on Friday will be tempted to do the same. Italy itself will present a series of problems: it is the centre of Eurocommunism; if the Concordat is to be approved by Parliament, the Communists must be ready to help; the abortion law has gone through, but efforts by the church to blunt its application, combined with the inefficiency of the health services, means that Italy is in a quiescent. A non-Italian would risk finding himself in deep waters on Italian issues alone.

Arguably, change is what is needed on both sides of the fence. But the relationship ceases to turn on the question of nationalities. Italy's only Anglican Prime Minister, Sir Edward Heath, took the view at the end of the last century that there should be no Concordat until the Pope was fully internationalized. His views have ever greater relevance now.

The cardinal-electors, on the other hand, may see the problem differently. They may think they should seek someone who would be inclined to involve the Vatican in the world's affairs and more reluctant to go beyond a spiritual example. More than questions of nationality are involved.

Leading article, page 13

Beaujolais vineyard goes back to France

From Ian Murray

Paris, Aug. 22

The biggest vineyard in the Beaujolais region has been bought back from Seagrams, the Canadian-American group.

The domaine of Pizay, at St-Jean-d'Arvières—672 acres, including 222 acres of designated appellation d'origine contrôlée land for Beaujolais, Beaujolais village and Morgon wine—has become the latest property of the Société d'Aménagement Foncier et d'Etablissement Rural.

The domaine was bought by Seagrams four years ago for 15 million francs (about £1.8m) and resold for 21 million francs after the company decided it was not getting sufficient return from the property. Several foreign investors were interested in buying the property, which includes a big castle.

The French vineyard still tends to be very much a small family affair, either owned or run by very few people. There was small chance that any family in the region could afford to buy the big estate on its own and so it was agreed that it should be split into small lots, but even this meant that it would not be this very type of circumstance that SAFER was created. It has a right of pre-emption on country property and this time, after some hesitation, it stepped in and used it. The likelihood is that the newly acquired vineyard will in time be subdivided.

Disguised terrorists slip police

Bonn, Aug. 21.—Three suspected urban guerrillas, wanted in connection with the murder of Hans-Martin Schleyer, slipped through the hands of police two weeks ago because they were not recognized. Herr Horst Herold, president of the Federal Criminal Bureau said today.

"The two men and one woman had changed their appearances so much by cutting their long hair that investigators on their heels could not identify them."

He named the three as Christian Klar, aged 26, Willy Rösser, aged 28, and Adelheid Schulz, aged 23. They are also wanted on suspicion of involvement in the murders of Jürgen Ponto, a banker and Siegfried Buback, a federal prosecutor.

Earlier today police raided the offices of lawyers defending urban guerrillas on trial or under investigation, in four cities and searched the cells of guerrillas in prison. Herr Werner Krüger, the Federal Attorney in Karlsruhe, said incriminating material was seized, which pointed to the planning of what he called new "acts of terror".—Reuters.

Strike holds up Italy's trains

Rome, Aug. 22.—More than one-third of Italy's trains were cancelled and the rest delayed today, as members of a small railwaymen's union continued a 24-hour strike to protest against a new wage agreement and demand more investment in the railways.

Paris breaks off diplomatic links with Laos

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Aug. 22

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a statement today said that diplomatic relations with Laos had de facto been broken.

The statement recalled that two months ago the Laotian Government had demanded the withdrawal of the French Ambassador and most of the embassy staff. Only one French diplomat remained in Vientiane, and the Laotian authorities had now said that he was to be expelled.

This last act only confirms the breakdown of a policy which we deplore. We note the less hope the day will come when the two countries can renew relations corresponding to the nature of things.

Czech protest at French television programme

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Aug. 22

The Czechoslovak Embassy in Paris has lodged an official complaint against a programme broadcast by the French television channel on Friday night about life in Czechoslovakia over the past 10 years.

The programme was composed largely of interviews filmed privately during a two-week journey, by a French television team.

The embassy said that it presented a false, negative view of the country exclusively based on declarations by "elements hostile to the socialist regime". The producers had abused the country's system, violated its laws, abused confidence and acted in contradiction to the fundamental ethical principles of journalism in presenting the film.

The interviews, "filmed largely in the private homes of adversaries of the regime" had been shown to French viewers as secret meetings, the embassy went on. This hostile method of informing the public contributed nothing to the spirit of détente "poisoned the international atmosphere and seriously damaged Franco-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation".

More than a thousand people, largely from left-wing organizations, demonstrated last night outside the Czechoslovak Embassy. Among the crowd were the Soviet dissidents, Mrs Natalia Gorbanevskaya, a poet, and M. Victor Feinberg.

Dutch sentence Briton for kidnap attempt

Amstern, Aug. 22.—A British father accused of trying to kidnap his two children from his Dutch wife was today given in his absence a suspended sentence of one month's imprisonment.

David Jenkins, aged 38, a toolmaker born in Ferndale, Glamorgan, was also fined the equivalent of £150 and put on probation for three years.

The prosecution alleged that Jenkins had abducted his son David, aged three, and daughter Jeanmarie, aged five, outside the home of his wife Carol at Nijmegen last September.

The court found Mrs Jenkins's sister, Josefina, and her husband, Gerard Koenen, the equivalent of £100 on charges of aiding him.—Reuters.

Traditionalist priest is on the dole

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Aug. 22

A Roman Catholic traditionalist priest, dismissed from his duties by the Bishop of Strasbourg, has signed on for unemployment benefit. Father Jean Siegel worked in the parish of Thal-Drillingen and Berg in the Bas-Rhin until last October, when he was suspended after an incident in a Strasbourg church during which the Bishop was man-handled.

Father Siegel ceased to be paid from July 1 and has accordingly signed on to draw unemployment benefit, as he is entitled to. The director of the labour exchange in the area has warned him that he does not believe in "professionally unemployed people" and is trying to find the priest work.

For his part, Father Siegel says he doubts whether the exchange can find him a job suiting his qualifications. He is continuing to give traditional services in the area and has the support of his parishioners in Thal.

The Minister of the Interior has dismissed the Parish Council and another has been appointed. These councils, which are in charge of the funds and revenues of the church, survive in France only in Alsace, where the church is ruled according to the Concordat of 1801. Father Siegel is challenging the right of the minister to disband the council, and the State Council will consider this next month.

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THE JEDDAH MERIDIEN HOTEL

OVERSEAS

Unarmed British bobby is seen by Israeli press as a menace rather than a help in fighting terrorism

From Michael Koipe
Jerusalem, Aug 22

Britain has been accused of insensitivity, naivety and self-righteousness by the Israeli press for its refusal to allow Israeli airline security guards to carry guns in Britain.

Criticizing what is described as Britain's "traditional adherence to outmoded principles," the trade union newspaper *Davar* said the unarmed British "bobby" could be a menace more than a help in such violent times.

The newspaper compared Sunday's terrorist attack on an El Al jet in London to a possible IRA attack and noted that British institutions had presented a "target for terror" in recent years.

Citing the bomb explosions at British military installations in West Germany last week and the fact that London was "teeming with Arab terrorist avengers" who coordinate action

with the IRA, *Davar* said Britain, perhaps more than any other European country, should be especially sensitive towards terrorist attacks on Israelis and should arrange "appropriate security precautions".

The independent *Yediot Aharonoth* said there was a measure of naivety in the British police claim that they had done all they could to protect El Al services and a high degree of self-righteousness in the Foreign Office's condemnation of the Israeli reprisal attack in Lebanon.

Britain, the newspaper said, had not justified its ban and was also at fault for allowing the Palestine Liberation Organization to operate an office in London "to disseminate its venom of genocide against the Jews". Now that the propaganda had borne fruit, it added, the minimum Israel could expect was that the British Government would "weigh again its

consideration in granting legality to the murderous terrorist organization operating within its borders".

The English-language *Jerusalem Post* said the lesson Britain should learn from the attack was that "their understandable reluctance to allow El Al security personnel to carry arms is a danger to human lives".

Nairobi: President Amin of Uganda has praised the Palestinian attack on the El Al jet in London and claimed that Israel is creating a situation that could lead to a third world war, according to the radio. The radio, monitored here, also quoted him as saying that the Zionist authorities were very proud of the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport in 1976. He would never forgive the Israelis for this. "They will be removed from the face of the earth," he was quoted as saying. —Reuter.

Iran police protected from cinema mourners

From Tony Allaway
Teheran, Aug 22

Troops guarded the police station in the south Iran city of Ahvaz today amid mounting tension over the failure to catch the terrorists responsible for Sunday's cinema disaster in which more than 400 died.

There were reports of a large demonstration by relatives of those killed at the cemetery where the bodies were buried. Two local journalists were badly beaten by the crowd.

Sources said feelings were running high against the police after Brigadier-General Reza Razmi, the Ahvaz police chief, denied that any of the culprits had been caught. The police were said to be breaking up any large groups in the streets to avoid demonstrations and the city was rife with rumours of impending martial law.

General Razmi was recalled to Teheran, a move usually the prelude to the replacement of the official concerned.

According to the police chief, *Tasneef*, a Marxist "terrorist" group in the town, but the cinema-terrorists are still at large.

Mr Manuchehr Ganji, Minister of Education, vehemently denied reports that 10 teachers had been arrested on terrorist charges.

The authorities, meanwhile, braced themselves for a tense four days of religious mourning as reports of scattered violence continued to come in.

Arsonists attacked a brewery north-east of Teheran causing considerable damage; a man was killed and several others injured in Nahavand, east of Teheran, in clashes with the police; in Teheran a crowd threw stones at a nursery for retarded children.

President Kenyatta spent eve of his death giving guidance to Kenya's envoys

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Aug 22

The news of President Kenyatta's death came as a shock to Kenyans. Many times in the past, there had been rumours and speculation about the president's health, but this week there had been nothing to indicate that he was in any danger.

The brief announcement broadcast from the Voice of Kenya radio just after noon said merely that he had died peacefully in his sleep at 3.30 am today. His death took place at Mombasa, on the Indian Ocean coast, where he had travelled by road from Nairobi late last week.

Over the past few days he had carried out a series of engagements at Mombasa, and yesterday he had received Kenyan ambassadors, who had been recalled from their overseas posts for consultations.

His meeting with the ambassadors was reported on the front pages of newspapers here today with headlines such as: "Tell world about Kenya, says Mzee." In what appears to have been his last official engagement, President Kenyatta had been seen in a waning light, to benefit the *wamanchi* (people) of Kenya. They must earn dignity and respect for Kenya.

Yesterday's programme was typical of President Kenyatta's engagements while on what was officially described as a busy working holiday at the Kenyan coast.

The leader of his country since independence in December 1963, he had seen Kenya develop spectacularly in many fields, from agriculture and industry to tourism.

His age was not precisely known, with estimates ranging from 80 to 88. His biographer, George Murray Brown, favoured the theory that he was born

about 1897 or 1898, but conceded that the date is strong support for the earlier date of 1890.

His early life, however, remained shrouded in mystery, and it is not until the 1920s that clear evidence of his life appears. He spent 16 years in Britain, and visited the Soviet Union between the two world wars. But during his 15 years as the leader of independent Kenya, he had made no secret of his admiration for Britain.

Largely as a result of his cooperative attitude, Kenya had benefited more from British aid than any other African country. It had also attracted foreign investment on a wide scale, and had established an unrivalled reputation in Africa as a stable country, despite its problems of corruption and other problems from time to time.

The issue of the succession has always been a forbidden subject in Kenya, never aired in the local press although frequently speculated on by Kenyans. The prevailing impression is that the real leader will remain with members of President Kenyatta's family.

Mr Daniel Arap Moi, a member of the small Kalenjin tribe from western Kenya, is elected.

There are pressing problems facing Kenya at present although the country must cope with the aftermath of a boom year in 1977, when the combination of record coffee prices and a record coffee crop literally flooded Kenya with money.

The death of President Kenyatta is very much the end of an era and it is difficult for Kenyans to imagine the country without him. However, political observers here say that he had made full provision for the transition to his death, and that his guidance will now be followed.



Smoke rising from several buildings of the maximum security prison in Sydney after the riot by 400 prisoners yesterday.

Rampaging prisoners set Australian jail ablaze

Sydney, Aug 22—Guards fired bullets and tear gas over the heads of hundreds of rampaging prisoners who set parts of a maximum security prison here ablaze today.

About 30 prisoners were injured including 17 with burns received while trapped in buildings on fire. Two of the six blocks of the Long Bay prison at Daru today, and another in a Sydney suburb were badly damaged by fire and the clinic, library and workshops destroyed during two hours of rioting in

protest against tightened security measures. The trouble started in mid-morning when prisoners lit fires in the amenities block. They scrambled over a wall and throwing bricks and bottles at guards, ran across a square towards the main gate.

About 400 rampaging prisoners tore out heavy windows and broke the glass panes, officers said. They smashed lavatory fittings in one section leaving the floor awash with water.

The guards, clad in riot gear, fired tear gas canisters and about 40 bullets over the heads of prisoners as hundreds of police and firemen surrounded the jail.

Most of the prisoners retreated under the tear gas, according to Mr Hickey, but some picked up the canisters and threw them back. The guards then advanced against the courtyard and grappled with the dozen or so prisoners who resisted. —Reuter.

Already Moscow has reacted to Bucharest over Chairman Hua's remarks about "hegemonism" which is a Chinese term for Soviet imperialism. And the Soviet media have been signalling a policy of "independent" policy, as Yugoslavia, which is both independent and non-aligned in itself sufficient ground for Soviet suspicions, however much both countries tried to allay them.

Today Pravda warned the who put their trust in China that "Peking was pursuing a policy of appeasement towards the Soviet Union".

In Romania, Chairman Ceausescu's visit to Yugoslavia has been seen as a move to disrupt the Soviet Union's official claim to be the sole ally of the Soviet Union. He has also criticised the Soviet Union's activities in Africa, the Yugoslavs themselves have done on a number of occasions.

The news that Kruze had been infiltrated by the Yugoslavs, but this time President Tito refrained from repeating it. However, he reiterated the Yugoslav principles on relations between communist states.

Chairman Hua had made words of praise for Yugoslavia's system of self-management.

Big Arab loan for Transkei

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Aug 22

Transkei, the South African homeland which has severed diplomatic ties with Pretoria, was reported today to have secured a \$270m loan from the Arab world.

Transkei is teetering on the brink of economic disaster and desperately needs money to meet its \$57m budget deficit. The Arab loan is to be used for this purpose and also to finance eight large development projects, including the development of a deep-sea harbour.

Mr Salim al-Hajj, representing the Beirut-based financial consortium Medi Dupis, was reported today to have attended Cabinet meetings in Transkei last week with associates, before signing the agreement.

Tribesmen get 15 months for cannibalism

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Aug 22

Three tribesmen were convicted of cannibalism in the Papua New Guinea national court at Daru today, and sentenced to 15 months' jail with hard labour. As they have been in custody since last November their term will end in three months.

A human thighbone was the main exhibit. Giving judgment, the court said the tribesmen had cut up a man about to be buried and that they cooked and ate it.

Mr Wilson said that his task was to decide whether they had "improperly interfered with a body". This is the Papua New

Guinea charge for cannibalism. Mr Wilson noted that even in the nomadic areas where the tribesmen lived, cannibalism was now a general feeling against it.

The three, Hagima Katidiri, aged 19, Aguba Feama, 29, and Nana Atri, 20, all from the Western Province of New Guinea, pleaded not guilty.

Among the exhibits were two razor-sharp bamboo knives and a small wooden bowl, slices of body.

The three accused's evidence had to be translated from their own language into an intermediate one, and then into English. Two interpreters were needed.

The court was told that a man was buried at night in a village when the three demanded meat from the body. Mr Aguba, in a statement read to the court, said: "I knew the dead man Hauwani Gafai. His village is about 100 metres from our home. One morning we heard he had died the afternoon before so we went to his village."

All three described how they cut the body from the grave and ate it. They told the court that they did not know that it was against the law. One said that only men ate human flesh. "Women are frightened to do it."

Yugoslavs dance for Moscow's enemy

From Dossa Trevisan
Belgrade, Aug 22

While Moscow is becoming increasingly irritated by the spectacle of China's venture into the Balkans and its news agency is issuing daily warnings about Peking's alleged designs, Belgrade today went out of its way to greet Chairman Hua the friendly and biggest reception seen here for many years.

Crowds of several hundred thousands cheered and dancers danced in the streets, the Chinese leader and President Tito drove slowly in an open-car through the centre of the city on their way to the Government building for the second round of talks.

Belgrade has obvious wishes to show that it is not perturbed by Moscow's relations and is making the point of according Chairman Hua its greatest honours it has so far any visitor from abroad.

China's symbolic entry in Europe by the way of two toke communist countries, Romania which is a member of the Warsaw Pact but insists on pursuing an independent policy, and Yugoslavia, which is both independent and non-aligned in itself sufficient ground for Soviet suspicions, however much both countries tried to allay them.

Already Moscow has reacted to Bucharest over Chairman Hua's remarks about "hegemonism" which is a Chinese term for Soviet imperialism. And the Soviet media have been signalling a policy of "independent" policy, as Yugoslavia, which is both independent and non-aligned in itself sufficient ground for Soviet suspicions, however much both countries tried to allay them.

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Fear in Bulawayo that conflict may become one of black against black

Nkomo party tries to overcome tribal barrier

From Nicholas Ashford
Bulawayo, Aug 22

Not long ago the Bulawayo authorities quietly removed the statue which stood on top of a memorial to the city's centre commemorating the white settlers who died during the Matabele uprising of 1896.

It was a gesture of reconciliation towards the city's Ndebele majority, although it is doubtful how much meaning such gestures have in these days of hardening racial attitudes.

Bulawayo (which in Ndebele means "One to be killed") lies at the heart of Matabeleland, the heart of the Ndebele who live in the western part of Rhodesia, comprising, along with the small Ndebele-speaking Kalanga tribe, about 18 per cent of the country's black population.

Their Zulu, Shona and past victories over the Shona speaking majority continue to feed fears that the present conflict could turn eventually into a tribal one between the Ndebele and Shona.

Bulawayo is also the power centre for Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu), Mr Nkomo, himself a Kalanga, was born in what is now the Semukwe tribal trust land, about 70 miles to the south, and began his political career in Bulawayo.

Despite having been in self-exile for the past two years, his popularity is still such that the local newspaper is immediately sold out by his name appears on the billboards.

Zapu representatives in Bulawayo go to great pains to emphasise that Mr Nkomo's support is beyond tribal boundaries. "He is a national leader, not an ethnic or regional one," Mr Dan Ngwenya, the local Zapu chairman, said.

It was for this reason that Zapu reacted so strongly to a Matabele chief's challenge and headmen for Mr Nkomo to return to Rhodesia and take up the seat on the ruling Executive Council in Salisbury which is being reserved for a Matabele. "He is not a tribal leader and there are no such people as the so-called Matabele," another member of the Bulawayo branch of Zapu said.

Evidence suggests otherwise, however. Although Zapu, more than any other black nationalist group, has attempted to bridge tribal barriers (as demonstrated by its executive committee containing one Shona than Ndebele), the bulk of its support is still drawn from Matabeleland.

According to Mr John Mzema, Zapu's provincial secretary, the organization has "120 per cent support" in the Bulawayo region. He laughingly recalls that when Chief Kuyisa Ndeveni, a leading member of the Zimbabwe United People's Organization (Zupo) and co-minister of Internal Affairs, recently tried to hold a rally in Bulawayo, only nine people turned up.

Dr Elliot Gabbell, another minister in the interim Government whose homeopathic surgery is just down the corridor

from the Zupu offices, scarcely fared any better.

However, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council (UANC), still has considerable backing among Bulawayo's Shona minority, who make up about a quarter of the city's black population. Bishop Muzorewa is a black social worker in Ndebele township, support for the bishop has been dwindling less rapidly in Bulawayo than in Salisbury, because the Shona tend to regard Zapu as an Ndebele-dominated party.

So far there has been little overt tension between the two groups, apart from a march by Ndebele last year calling on the Shona to move out of the townships. However, township leaders fear that relations between the two groups could deteriorate to the huge influx of Ndebele refugees flowing into Bulawayo from the countryside.

"We are sitting on a time bomb waiting for it to explode," said Father Johannes Banning of the St Pius mission church in Ndebele. No one seems to know how many people have moved into Bulawayo because, being there illegally, they do not declare themselves. Furthermore, the black townships, which are more sparsely designed than those in Salisbury, have been able to absorb the influx without the refugees having to settle in squatter camps.

Black township leaders believe that the size of the black population has doubled

from 250,000 to 500,000. The International Red Cross, which is keeping a close watch on this estimate, is probably correct. Most of the refugees stay with members of their family, many of whom are already facing economic hardship because of the rise in unemployment, low or static incomes, and rising prices.

According to the social worker, most families now have less money and more mouths to feed. For the first time in years he has noticed signs of malnutrition among some of the children who have come from the countryside.

He is also concerned that there are insufficient school places for many of the youngsters of school age for whom enforced idleness is often the quickest route to crime. "This situation contains the seeds for revolution which the guerrillas could easily exploit," he said.

Perhaps one of the best safeguards against such an explosion lies in the discipline which Zapu tries to instil in its followers. Unlike other nationalist groups, Zapu has not been torn by internal dissension and its leaders appreciate the need for substantial Shona support if the party is to win a majority in an election.

"Zapu is a party for all Rhodesians—Ndebele, Shona and whites," Mr Maimela said. But he had to admit that, as a political leader, he had no control over Mr Nkomo's Zupu guerrillas, who are operating extensively in the surrounding area.

Executive Council—Mr Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau—today examined portions of the proposed new constitution which had been submitted for approval by the ministerial council.

It is hoped that the constitution will be ready by early September so that it can be put before the white electorate in the referendum by the end of that month. The constitution would then have to be ratified by Parliament.

Robbin's cafe and a beer hall in Glen Norah earlier this month. One of the raiders was later killed.

North of Salisbury guerrillas are reported to have damaged a store near the Henderson Research Station, leading agricultural institution. In this area recently there have been two ambushes on the main road leading from Salisbury to Mazoe. The guerrillas are believed to have come from the Chamorra tribal trust land near

The four members of the

Guerrillas strike again in Salisbury

From Our Own Correspondent
Salisbury, Aug 22

For the second time in a fortnight, black nationalist guerrillas have struck at targets in one of Salisbury's black townships. It was reported today that a member of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, the military wing of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu organization, shot up a garage in Glen Norah, about eight miles south-west of the capital.

The guerrilla is believed to belong to a group of three who injured six black civilians while

from 250,000 to 500,000. The International Red Cross, which is keeping a close watch on this estimate, is probably correct. Most of the refugees stay with members of their family, many of whom are already facing economic hardship because of the rise in unemployment, low or static incomes, and rising prices.

According to the social worker, most families now have less money and more mouths to feed. For the first time in years he has noticed signs of malnutrition among some of the children who have come from the countryside.

He is also concerned that there are insufficient school places for many of the youngsters of school age for whom enforced idleness is often the quickest route to crime. "This situation contains the seeds for revolution which the guerrillas could easily exploit," he said.

Perhaps one of the best safeguards against such an explosion lies in the discipline which Zapu tries to instil in its followers. Unlike other nationalist groups, Zapu has not been torn by internal dissension and its leaders appreciate the need for substantial Shona support if the party is to win a majority in an election.

"Zapu is a party for all Rhodesians—Ndebele, Shona and whites," Mr Maimela said. But he had to admit that, as a political leader, he had no control over Mr Nkomo's Zupu guerrillas, who are operating extensively in the surrounding area.

Executive Council—Mr Ian Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau—today examined portions of the proposed new constitution which had been submitted for approval by the ministerial council.

It is hoped that the constitution will be ready by early September so that it can be put before the white electorate in the referendum by the end of that month. The constitution would then have to be ratified by Parliament.

Robbin's cafe and a beer hall in Glen Norah earlier this month. One of the raiders was later killed.

North of Salisbury guerrillas are reported to have damaged a store near the Henderson Research Station, leading agricultural institution. In this area recently there have been two ambushes on the main road leading from Salisbury to Mazoe. The guerrillas are believed to have come from the Chamorra tribal trust land near

The four members of the

Guerrillas strike again in Salisbury

From Our Own Correspondent
Salisbury, Aug 22

For the second time in a fortnight, black nationalist guerrillas have struck at targets in one of Salisbury's black townships. It was reported today that a member of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, the military wing of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu organization, shot up a garage in Glen Norah, about eight miles south-west of the capital.

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Polish dissident has his holiday cut short

From Our Correspondent
Vienna, Aug 22

Mr Jacek Kuron, one of the spokesmen for the Polish Committee for Social Self Defence, which is cooperating with the Czechoslovak Charter 77 movement, has been arrested while on holiday in the Baltic coast and sent back to Warsaw.

Mr Kuron said in Warsaw that he had been arrested near Gdansk on Friday and held in jail for 48 hours.

Other members of the dissident movement who have taken part in the organization of an underground university, have also been prevented from travelling in the past.

Peru declares emergency to break mine strike

From Peter Godfrey
Lima, Aug 22

A state of emergency was declared and civil guarantees were suspended today in five mining regions of Peru where strikes have paralysed mineral production.

In a hastily introduced decree, the military Government gave itself the power to take control of the mines, seize trade union offices and homes, and use force and powers of arrest where it deems necessary.

"To guarantee mining production and eliminate subversive action designed to jeopardize restoration of the national economy".

Police and the army reported to have already taken over mines in the affected areas.

The emergency decree was described by the Peruvian National Miners' Federation today as "brutal and fascist". More than 8,000 of its members are staging protests in Lima, and have said that they will not leave until the dispute is solved.

They are demanding the reinstatement of miners dismissed after previous strikes, and call on the Government to guarantee labour rights and freedom of trade union activity.

Chess contestants 'conserve energy'

From Harry Gofenbeck
Chess Correspondent
Baguio, Aug 22

The fifteenth game in the world chess championship match was one of those that mark a pause in a strenuous contest with both sides content not to exert their full powers so as to gain time for a complete rest.

These frequently occur in such matches and are no indication that either side is pacifist minded.

Korchnoi played the Catalan system for the first time in the match but is known to have used it a number of times before, and in particular, he used the line in a game of his match against Petrosian at Il Ciocco, in Italy, last year.

This game was obviously well known to Korchnoi who adopted an idea used by Petrosian in

that match in playing in the seventh move, Kt-B3. This seemed a little stronger this time since Petrosian had played it after Korchnoi had castled, whereas Korchnoi played it before the challenger castled his king into safety.

The move involved the sacrifice of a pawn, which Korchnoi took but then returned in order to get his king into safety.

A number of exchanges led to a clear draw which Korchnoi offered through the arbiter after making his twenty-first move.

The game, though brief, allowed sufficient time to the players to demonstrate their dislike of each other. Korchnoi complained to the arbiter that Karpov was seeking to harass him by swinging on his swivel chair and Karpov, when admonished by Herr Lothar

Schmid, the chief arbiter, laughingly refrained.

The score now stands at Karpov 3, Korchnoi 1, with 15 draws.

Fifteenth game. White: Korchnoi, Black: Karpov.

1 P-QB4 K-K3
2 N-K3 P-K3
3 P-K4 P-Q4
4 P-K3 P-K3
5 P-K3 P-K3
6 N-K3 P-K3
7 N-K3 P-K3
8 N-K3 P-K3
9 N-K3 P-K3
10 N-K3 P-K3
11 N-K3 P-K3
12 N-K3 P-K3
13 N-K3 P-K3
14 N-K3 P-K3
15 N-K3 P-K3
16 N-K3 P-K3
17 N-K3 P-K3
18 N-K3 P-K3
19 N-K3 P-K3
20 N-K3 P-K3
21 N-K3 P-K3
22 N-K3 P-K3
23 N-K3 P-K3
24 N-K3 P-K3
25 N-K3 P-K3

Women recruits sought by Greek forces

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Aug 22

The Greek armed forces have for the first time opened their ranks to women volunteers. The Ministry of Defence called today for the enlistment of 220 women between the ages of 18 and 32 for 14 months' service, with an option to re-enlist.

This put into force a law passed last September which enabled women to volunteer in peacetime for non-combatant duties, but also made them liable to compulsory call-up in the event of a general mobilization.

Terrorism in London: the facts the Israelis cannot ignore

In the perspective of history the murder of Miss Iris Gidron the El Al stewardess was but one of the many tragic casualties in the war between Arabs and Israelis, and the Zionist settlers before them. They include the murder of the two British sergeants by the *Irgun Zvai Lemmi* and the losses suffered by Jewish settlements in earlier Arab raids.

Presumably she will not be the last while Palestinian fanaticism is fuelled by memories of what is regarded as a great wrong, and Israel pursues the policy of an eye for eye. The killing will also certainly continue until the dreadful lessons of history are learnt.

That said, it is understandable in moments of grief and shock that those intimately involved should fail to take the long view. That is human nature, and Mr Mordechai Hod, El Al's managing director, must be forgiven for his untempered response. Despite his great anguish, however, Britain cannot be held responsible for Sunday's attack because of its refusal to permit El Al security men to carry arms in the streets of London.

As Mr Hod said, the British police and security forces are alone responsible for the maintenance of law and order within their own jurisdiction, and it cannot be shared with "goon squads" whether they come from Israel or elsewhere. The United States Marine guards are ceremoniously armed within the walls of the American Embassy, but the Secret Service guards who accompanied the President to this country last year checked their arms before leaving the airport.

They accepted the law of the land, although the assassination rate of American Presidents has been a good deal higher than that of British ones. Certainly Britain cannot be regarded as an extension of the West Bank.

The record of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad is good, probably better than most, but no security service can possibly hope to prevent every act of terrorism. Such acts are regularly reported from Israel, and from personal experience Mr Menachem Begin must know that determined terrorists can penetrate the defences of the

best-guarded buildings. The King David Hotel is an obvious example.

This is the painful dilemma of established authority everywhere, which even the introduction of police state methods cannot resolve. Again, history provides innumerable examples; the Gestapo failed to stop the Underground in western Europe.

It is possible that Mr Hod is not prepared to accept the lessons of history, in which case he has at least two obvious alternative courses of action. His aircraft have the range to overfly Britain. If he has no fear of British security he can divert his flights from New York to Amsterdam, Paris or other western European airports willing to receive them.

If this is out of the question, his crews can observe the lessons learnt by targets of terrorism all over the world. One obvious lesson is for possible targets to avoid routine and regularly change their travel routes. In the case of El Al flight crews they should not be lodged in the same hotel.

There is no reason why they should always stay at the Europa, but according to the radio Mr Hod has dismissed that reasonable alternative. He is reported to have said that he was not prepared to require his people to move like thieves in the night.

Again, allowances must be made for his immediate anguish, but stripped of its emotionalism it amounts to a refusal to face facts or an arrogance which on reflection he would surely admit to be unseemly. Foreign diplomats and businessmen have had to accept that inconvenience in Latin America; why not El Al in London or wherever Palestinian terrorists may strike next?

He also seems to have forgotten that Arthur Koestler once wrote a book entitled *Thieves in the Night*. In those heroic times Jewish pioneers in Palestine did not think it beneath their dignity to move like thieves in the night to establish their settlements. El Al could outwit Arab terrorists, without demanding the impossible from foreign governments, as once those pioneers outwitted the Palestine police.

Louis Heren

Charles Douglas-Home analyses the constitutional questions now being asked in Kenya

After Kenyatta: who will keep the peace?

Will Kenya be able to follow the death of President Jomo Kenyatta with a peaceful and stable transfer of power to the next president? The Kenya constitution provides clear-cut machinery for this transfer, but the question which is naturally being asked both in East Africa and around the world, is whether that constitution will be faithfully observed, since peaceful transfers of power in Africa are rarities in themselves.

The Kenya constitution states that if the office of president becomes vacant by reason of the death or resignation of the president, an election of a president shall be held within 90 days following that event.

In the meantime the office of the president and his functions shall be exercised by the vice-president, "or if there is no vice-president, or if the vice-president is unable to discharge the functions of the presidency, by such minister as may be appointed by the cabinet".

If the vice-president fulfils the functions of the presidency, he is not able to exercise certain powers relating to detention, prorogation and dissolution of parliament, or the appointment and removal of ministers, except if such decisions are confirmed by a formal resolution of the Kenya cabinet.

Mr Daniel Arap Moi, the vice-president, who under the constitution will now become acting president, does not belong to the Kikuyu tribe, of which Mr Kenyatta was the most distinguished member. The question which has been exercising many people in Kenya for at least two years is whether the Kenyan political establishment is yet ready for a president who does not belong to the Kikuyu.

The Kikuyu, apart from being Kenya's most populous tribe, is its richest, most powerful, and geographically most central. It dominates the culture and politics of Kenya. It was within the Kikuyu tribe that Mau Mau emerged, and no other tribes seriously became infected with Mau Mau before the rebellion was contained. Since Kenyan independence, and President Kenyatta's rule, the Kikuyu have established themselves economically and politically in all the most important positions in the country and the prospect of a Kikuyu president, perhaps sur-



Jomo Kenyatta with his son Uhuru: who will take power now?

rounded by important advisers coming from his own tribe, clearly disturbed some of President Kenyatta's closest colleagues, who were accustomed to seeing business and politics conducted on an intimate "intra-Kikuyu" basis.

So a group of senior Kikuyu ministers met 18 months ago and decided to propose that the

constitution should be changed to prevent such a situation occurring. Mr Paul Ngei, one of Kenyatta's ministers, made his fears quite explicit.

"During the three months period that allows the vice-president to become president in case of death, retirement or other reasons, a lot of things can happen. If you give me that

period I can really teach you a lesson and I assure you that it would not be a pleasant lesson."

He was supported by the Defence Minister, Kenya's former Foreign Minister, Dr Vjoroje Mungai, and several other MPs. They proposed to table an amendment in Parliament which they hoped

would attract enough votes to change the constitution. It would mean that the vice-president no longer became acting president but that the presidential functions were exercised for the 90-day period by a triumvirate consisting of the Speaker, the Chief Justice and the head of the Civil Service.

The initiative had in of a bombshell within normally stable politics seen as a direct attack position of the vice-president, and since it was inspired by people of such good within Kenyatta's own was initially assumed the inspired by the President's

However, the cons had not reckoned w Attorney-General, Mr Njonjo, also a Kikuyu, of the strongest memi President Kenyatta's ment. He was known to leading constitutionalist argument, and believed that upon the demise President, Kenya's cons should be enacted w process.

He issued a strongly statement warning those campaigned for a change constitution that it was not for any person to pass, imagine, devise or the death or the demise the President."

The language he used drove the wording of an old statute dated about 130 it had the desired effect. After chaired by the President endorsed the Attorney General, speculation on the Kenyatta procedures the and was not to be re until the President's death.

It therefore now runs be seen whether the constitutional group within Kikuyu, led by At General Njonjo, with Finance Minister and Minister in support, will over the all-too-poor Kikuyu chauvinism show more aggressive member Kenya's Kikuyu political

The great leap forward to double Asia's rice harvest

Many of the western world's leading industrialists, financiers and politicians are now backing a proposal for massive investment in Asia with the objective of doubling rice production in 1993.

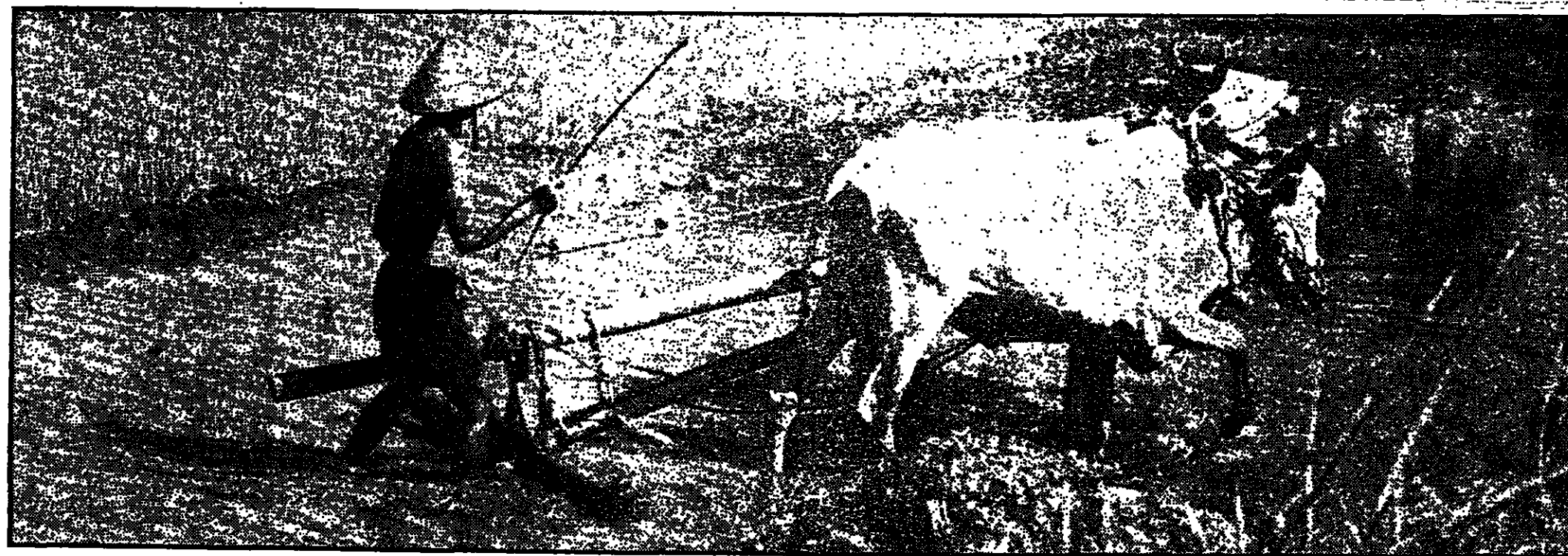
At a recent meeting in Washington, the prestigious and powerful Trilateral Commission gave its overwhelming endorsement to the scheme, and will now be using its significant political lobbying powers to bring it about.

The proposal recommends the investment of \$4 thousand million dollars over the next 15 years in 16 Asian countries. This money would be used to bring about a complete transformation of the rural production system through massive irrigation projects covering over 48 million hectares of the rice growing area.

The report—*Expanding Food Production in Developing Countries: Rice Production in South and Southeast Asia*—was written by the Trilateral food policy task force. Its authors view "irrigation as the single most important factor in increasing paddy yield in Asia".

It is significant that the Trilateral Commission has put forth the scheme. The commission was founded in 1973 by David Rockefeller, who saw a need "to bring the best brains in the world to bear on the problems of the future". The membership list is impressive. It includes leading figures from the industrial and political establishment of the Trilateral regions, North America, Europe and Japan. The extent of its influence is revealed by the American membership.

Former members include President Carter, vice president Mondale, and 16 top



members of the Carter administration including Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the National Security Adviser. The British membership includes Sir Reay Geddis, chairman of Dunlop; Lord Shackleton, deputy chairman of RTZ; Sir A. Knight, chairman of Courtauld and A. F. Tuke, chairman of Barclays Bank.

Multi-national companies such as Exxon, Shell, IBM, Cargill, Fiat, Coa Cola and Ford are represented on the commission.

When individuals of this stature and influence take decisions as a group, what they decide is worth noting since it stands a good chance of being implemented.

Although the commission recognizes the need for increased food production in Africa and Latin America they concentrate on rice production in Asia where they are optimistic about the chances of success in the immediate future.

About 72 per cent of food grain consumption in Asia is rice. The commission estimates the need to double rice production in the next 15

years from a 1974 level of 156 million tons to 321 million tons, to satisfy the needs of a rate of increase of population from one thousand million to 1.7 thousand million. In the 16 Asian countries, rice production rose by 43 per cent in the last 15 years while population rose by 42 per cent.

The Trilateral task force point out that an irrigation scheme on the scale they are recommending has never been contemplated before because of the "prevailing misconception that the cost involved for

irrigation development would be astronomically high".

However, of the \$54,000 to be invested between 1978-93, approximately one half is already committed. From an annual investment of \$3,500m, \$1,700m is already being invested on irrigation each year. This is made up from \$8,000m, received from multilateral and bilateral foreign aid plus \$9,000m spent within the budgets of the countries covered by the scheme.

The commission considers the task of raising the remaining \$1,800m per annum as not

being insurmountable. They feel that "with a modest increase in local resources, approximately \$15,000m could be provided from developing countries in Asia over the next 15 years. The remainder of \$39,000m would need to come from external sources in terms of grants, soft loans and regular loans".

It is interesting that the commission also argues that "the intensification of cultivation techniques in Asia today is not aimed at saving labour contrary to some popular conceptions". On the contrary

they state that "the higher the rice cultivation technology is, the more labour intensive are the techniques required".

This thesis is difficult to accept, especially when there are existing examples to prove otherwise. A recent report from the International Labour Organization (ILO), *Poverty and Landlessness in Rural Asia* examines the effects of the introduction of intensive rice cultivation in the Tamil Nadu region of India.

Although, rice production rose by 26 per cent between 1967-72, the proportion of the

population living in poverty also rose. This method of cultivation had the effect of placing labour rather than increasing its utilization in the command chain.

The Trilateral Commission does not disagree with this. They recognize that "for very poorest of the world population, increased production and lower prices alone will not be sufficient to eliminate hunger". Here lies the basic weakness in the Trilateral proposal. There is no question that doubling of rice production given the amount of investment they recommend is sible. But will this increase production eliminate hunger?

The experience of the "green revolution" shows without fundamental change in the social-economic structure of the rural areas, benefits of an intensive rice cultivation system will accrue to the wealthy farmers and landlords who are able to afford the expensive inputs of the new technology.

The Trilateral task force recognize the weakness of their proposal. Land reform, "substantial changes in the income distribution" are considered as essential to the matter. But in their view programmes should be implemented regardless of the danger "that the basic ways will result in some undesirable social consequences, such as unequal income distribution, polarization of the rural community... it is criminal to ignore the fact that the consequences are somewhat predictable".

Ken Laidlaw

JERUSALEM DIARY

Hostile crowds lead strictly segregated life

There was a particularly persistent fly sharing my *falafel* as I walked through the Old City from the Damascus Gate to the Jaffa Gate.

I flapped my hand, but the fly stayed tenaciously attached to the *falafel*, which is a sort of sandwich of spicy balls of fried chick peas in salad—the hamburger of the Middle East, enjoyed by Jews, Arabs and tourists (gourmets permitting), alike. And by flies.

"You see," said my Arab companion, with a wry smile, as the insect refused to be frightened away. "Even the flies in the Old City are Israelis."

Israelis are indeed tenacious in their attachment to the Old City. It clearly is unthinkable for any of them to consider giving it up. Just as it is unrealistic to imagine that Arabs will abandon their claim for its return to Arab rule.

With its Jewish, Christian, and Muslim shrines and its tourist appeal, it continues to

be the heart of the metropolis in spite of the development of the modern business sector in west Jerusalem and the sprawling outer suburbs.

There is just one square kilometre enclosed by the 400-year-old Turkish limestone walls but it is a throbbing ferment of humanity, one of the most disparate in the world.

The communities live cheek by jowl but social life is almost entirely segregated, children go to separate schools and intermarriage is extremely uncommon.

There are about 20,000 Muslim Arabs, 5,000 Christian Arabs, several thousand Armenians, Greek and Syrian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Anglican and Coptic Christians, and about 2,500 Jews actually living within the Old City walls. Every day there are perhaps another 20,000 tourists and pilgrims from every corner of the globe jostling with the residents through the narrow alleys.

There are hawk-eyed priests and holy men, braying donkeys, Beduin in chequered *kaffiyeh* headscarves, American Jews and Scandinavian Protestants in jeans or mini-skirts, middle-eyed Franciscan monks, bearded street urchins, post-bellied European tourists, sleepy-eyed goats, veiled peasant women in finely embroidered gowns, and soldiers in dusty combat fatigues carrying U.S. machine guns.

On a Friday, the Jews are more conspicuous than usual. It is the eve of *Shabbat*, the Jewish sabbath, and they stride purposefully through every quarter on their way to pray at the Walling Wall. Deeply religious Hassidic Jews with sideburns of hair dangling in curls retain a remarkable pallor in spite of the burning sun. Their attire—medieval-style heavy black coats often with gaiters and immense mink fur hats—is strikingly incongruous, given the heat.

There is a calmness about the centuries-old chaos. Visitors tend to remark wonderously about the lack of tension. They can be forgiven for presuming that the politics of the Middle East are a remote concern of

the Old City residents. But this is hardly the case.

Issa Duweik, a Muslim Arab picked at random who tends a leatherware store in the Christian quarter, became animated when I asked him how he got on with the Jewish element in the city.

There were some Jews he had no alternative but to respect, he said, but there were others whom he would like to smash under his feet. Last week, he said, three Israeli soldiers had come into his store and after buying a leather bag one of them had taken his sunglasses. He recounted similar incidents. The soldiers dared to act like that because they had weapons. "We are really prisoners of war here. Even though it is a big jail."

If one gets past the courtesies and commercial barter while talking to any Arab in the Old City, the stock resentment at Israeli rule will be expressed: as will a litany of complaints that they are worse off today and the quality of life has deteriorated. The city would appear to be much more prosperous and better managed than it was before 1967, but it is a rare Arab indeed who will express such a view.

Round the corner from the leather shop I visited the home of Yacoub Amer, the Mukhar, or head man, of the Roman Catholic community in the Christian quarter. He lives with his wife and five children in three modest but spacious rooms with high arched ceilings.

Yacoub bemoans the fact that the Roman Catholic community beset by the rising cost of living, shortage of accommodation, and disaster for Israeli rule, is dwindling. In the past five years, he says, it has decreased by 1,500.

In contrast, the Jewish population is increasing. In another five years, he reckons, there will be 10,000 Jews and the Christians and Muslims will be gradually squeezed out.

The feeling of Yacoub and his pretty wife Lucy towards the Jewish residents are tepid. "We feel nothing towards them," Lucy says. "Usually we do not interfere with them."

Do they believe the Jews want peace? "No," replies Lucy. "They take our land and they want to keep it. If it is a choice of land or peace, they want our land."

It was 10 o'clock when I left the Amer family to walk across

to the Jewish quarter. The narrow streets are virtually empty at this hour. But the few people who care to enjoy the moonlit beauty of the ancient city can do so without fear. Crime and hoodlomanism are fortunately still relatively rare.

In the newly and effectively rebuilt Jewish quarter, I visited Yacoub Pini, who is proud of the fact that he and his son took part in the capture of the Old City in 1967. His son was the first Jew to establish himself in the long-abandoned Jewish quarter, and Yacoub and the rest of the family quickly followed.

The quarter was still a slum without running water or electricity and with many of its holy sites still defiled ruins. All the neighbours were Arabs.

Why the compulsion to live in the Old City? Yacoub gives two reasons. First, the political one. He feels the city has been liberated and does not want it to be recaptured, which it might have been if Jews had not begun living there again. Then there is the emotional or spiritual aspect.

For 2,000 years we had been waiting, I would come to the Jewish sector of Jerusalem with

my children and point out the Old City to them, and say, "That too is ours."

After the capture, Yacoub says, the Arabs looked upon the Jews with fear, and then with hate. "We kept ourselves to ourselves. Emotionally we knew what was happening to them."

Yacoub, an observant Jew, his wife and two sons, are divided in their attitude to Arabs. His wife survived the Nazi holocaust, losing her family in the Warsaw uprising. To this day, she refuses to serve Germans at her art gallery. But she strives for friendship and dialogue with Arabs, inviting them to her home whenever possible. One son shares her attitude.

In contrast, Yacoub experiences what he calls a blockage in his feelings towards Arabs. He says he is a fifth generation Palestinian. He speaks English with a South African accent, acquired when he spent 12 years there as a boy. He returned in 1944 and settled in a kibbutz which was destroyed in the 1948 war.

Only four people out of 300 survived. He fought in all the wars against the Arabs and cannot feel at ease with them. "I have a feeling of restraint

towards them. It is a pity. I wish I should see a psychiatrist. It hurts me when I cannot see over it, but it is there."

Yacoub respects Arab culture and intelligence, but believes there is a difference between Arabs and Jews which each have certain customs and ways of doing things that are not shared. "We are not the same," he says. "We are different."

In spite of his attitude, Yacoub is perfectly happy to live among the Arabs of the Old City. If he and his family have no sense of fear and never have had, he sees no necessity for mixing with Jews and Arabs there improves over the past 10 years.

"In the beginning, there was hatred in their eyes. Today there is no such sign. No personal resentment."

It would be impossible to intermarriage. Jerusalem as the United Nations originally intended.

So what does he believe will happen? Yacoub shrugged. There may be 2,000 years of Jewish rule, he says, and the Arabs will have to accept it.

Michael Krupe

SOCIAL NEWS

The Prince of Wales will attend an international show on October 1 in aid of the Prince of Wales's Charities and the Prince's Trust at His Majesty's Theatre, Aberdeen.

The Duchess of Gloucester will open the new birth at Albert Edward Dock, North Shields, on September 13 and open the new buildings at Sunderland Hospital.

Birthdays today

Dr. Carl Dolmetsch, 67; Sir Arthur Hodge, 78; Sir William Gorall Barrow, 75; Sir George Harvie-Watt, 75; Sir Samuel Bankole-Jones, 67; Lord Kilsa, 66; Brigadier C. A. Langley, 81; Sir Kenneth Murray, 87; Mr. William Primrose, 74; Sir John Wetherley Russell, 64; Dr. Roy Strong, 43; Sir Brian Young, 56.

Silver whistle fetches £110

Bonham's yesterday held a sale of silver and plate, which realized £11,108. A Victorian engraved silver whistle, made in 1850, was sold for £110. Silver plate did well. A pair of old Sheffield silver tureens and covers of about 1820 fetched £220 and two Corinthian pillar table lamps went for £220.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Chief Supt Keith Brown, aged 44, of the Avon and Somerset Constabulary, to be Assistant Chief Constable of Lancashire. Mr. David Foulkes, reader in law, University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, and Mr. Peter Law, a grocer and member of Gwent Borough Council, to be members of the Welsh Consumer Council.

Latest wills

The Rev Clement Rochford, of Buntingford, died at 85, leaving a will valued at £150,000. He left the proceeds of the sale of a house to the secular clergy common fund for the benefit of the poor, and the residue for the equal benefit of Old Hall Green and Hertfordshire Catholic parishes. Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed): Mr. Sidney Alfred, of 1215, 169 Ethelston, Dorothy Ethel, of Kensington, £170,646; Hilda, Sybil, and William, of 174, 603, Molony, Sir Joseph Thomas, 603, of Wimbledon, Judge of the courts of appeal of Jersey and Guernsey, 1972 to 75, £125,227.

Indus Valley monuments in danger of destruction

From Our Correspondent, Islamabad, Aug. 22.

The Mohenjo-daro monuments, situated 240 miles from Karachi in Sind, have been badly damaged by recent heavy rains and several ruins have collapsed.

A complete survey of the damage has been ordered by Shaikh Abdel Kadir, the secretary of the Indus Valley Museum.

The relics of the more than 5,000-year-old Indus Valley civilization have been threatened by the twin menaces of waterlogging and salinity, as well as by erosion from the nearby Indus river.

The rains have added to the possibility of historic monuments being destroyed beyond recognition, if international assistance necessary to preserve them was not forthcoming quickly enough.

A spokesman for the Save Mohenjo-daro Authority said today that a number of the relics have suffered serious damage, partly destroyed by the recent heavy rains and flooding of nearly 700 hectares of the ruins. The Department of Archaeology has undertaken some urgent repair work, but the monuments might be lost for good if steps are not taken to protect them.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Aug. 22, 1953.

It is disappointing to find that, while the President has gone on his last journey, the members of Congress have dispersed over the continental breadth of the United States, Senator McCarthy remains in perpetual emergency session.

Constant attack and counter-attack is the breath of McCarthyism. It is his audacity, speed and variety of accusation which have fused the critics and assure a steady stream of publicity, a steady stream of publicity, a steady stream of publicity.

In the days of August when there is little news from the Senator rounds on the United States Army, accusing it of a complete lack of cooperation, and follows this with a series of abusive outbursts against Great Britain. A number of Americans no doubt are comforted by the spectacle of Senator McCarthy staying at his post, a dedicated Casanova of the republic. But Senator McCarthy seems to realize that unless he gets to work, something really startling he will begin the next session of Congress.

perceptibly weary, he was last January. He has offended and alienated too many of the people who were prepared to tolerate him. The President's downward. And the next Gallup public opinion poll is to show that his popularity in the country is beginning to wane.

Israel's social workers to help police in rape cases

From Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent, Jerusalem, Aug. 22.

Israel police have agreed to call in social workers to help victims of rape and sexual assault. The agreement has been reached after months of negotiations brought about by the rising incidence of rape, and the concern of social workers that the victims are treated to insensitive questioning when they arrive at police stations.

The six-month experiment will be monitored by a committee set up by the Ministry of Justice. Mr. Haim Dvish, head of the Israel Association of Social Workers, is to be a member.

Social workers, who first approached the justice ministry a year ago, said that rape victims suffer emotional trauma that is ignored by the police. When women report an alleged rape, they are subjected to de-

Forthcoming marriages

Mr. C. J. Locken and Miss J. A. Davis.

The engagement is announced between Christopher James, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. O. Locken, and Jennifer Allison, eldest daughter of Mr Richard and Lady Alison Davis, both of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Robert, Baron Stolt von Holstein and Mrs C. Ralli. The marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly between Robert Alexander Karl Constantin Stolt and Carol Margaret, daughter of the Hon Mrs Douglas Westwood, of 70 Granville Court, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr P. E. Green and Miss J. E. Ardoin. The engagement is announced between Philip, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. F. Green, of Slidcup, Kent, and Jane, elder daughter of

Mr and Mrs A. P. Ardoin, of Canterbury, Kent.

Mr F. A. Day and Miss D. L. Willoughby.

The engagement is announced between Peter Andrew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs I. H. Day, of Woodrising Hall, Norfolk, and Debra Louise, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. L. Willoughby, of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Mr R. A. Martin and Miss S. P. Jewell. The engagement is announced between Richard, youngest son of Mr and Mrs K. T. Martin, of Bromley, Kent, and Susan only daughter of Mr and Mrs S. P. Jewell, of Com Wood Farm, Sudbury, Derbyshire.

Mr P. R. Price and Miss V. J. Graham. The engagement is announced between Peter Rodney, second son of Mr and Mrs R. M. G. Price, of Shifnal, Shropshire, and Victoria Jane, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs W. J. Graham, Lynch Gate Cottage, Crondall, Hampshire.

Today's engagements

Lectures: Romney and English portraiture, National Gallery, 1. Victoria, Queen and Empress, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15. William Holman Hunt, Pre-Raphaelite moralist, Tate Gallery, 1.

Exhibitions: Pas de deux, ballet photographs, Festival Hall. American Indian smoking pipes, Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens, 10-5. The Official Bodoni, British Library, 10-5. Morris dancing, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey, 8.

Walks: Dickens's London, meet Blackfriars station, 7. and Tower Hill station, 11. East End tour, meet Tower Hill station, 7.30.

Talk on British birds, National Park Centre, Brockhole, near Windermere, 1.

Lasers to light up Oxford Street for Christmas

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent.

After 11 dark Christmases Oxford Street is to be illuminated again. To mark the technological progress between the intervening years, the 1978 Christmas lights will not be traditional lanterns but six argon and krypton lasers. They will be placed between Marble Arch and St Giles Circus to "create a moving ceiling of light just above the height of London's buildings".

The Oxford Street Association is spending £250,000 on installing and publicizing the Christmas scheme, said Mr. Harry Shepherd, president of the association.

Mr. Frank Jaffe, who devised the scheme, said lasers might not be everyone's idea of Christmas, but they were used in surgery and in carrying messages. Mr. Horst Baumann, a German expert who will be technical director of the display, said he regarded Oxford Street as the most attractive environment in Europe.

In London experiments with lasers have included using a beam to illuminate Big Ben. Mr. Baumann has designed previous displays in Germany, but he said yesterday that this has been attempted anywhere in the world before.

Mr. Harry Shepherd, president of the association, said it was delighted to be producing a scheme that was "safe, novel, interesting and yet profitable".

Excavations were carried out at Stonehenge in the spring to ascertain the environment—vegetation, soils and land use—before and during the various building phases of the monument. To obtain the information a section was cut through the bank and ditch of Stonehenge I, the circular earthwork enclosure which was built in the first phase of a complex of the Avenue bank and ditch about a third of a mile from Stonehenge and also examined.

Soil samples were taken from representative deposits for physical, chemical and biological analysis, in particular the analysis of minute land snails preserved in the chalky soils and sediments, which can indicate much about the contemporary environment.

A few tentative conclusions can be made so far. The immediate subsoil of the site is not chalk rock but a kind of silty material which filled flask-shaped hollows in the first phase of the monument. These formed during a period of tundra environment at the closing stages of the last ice age when the area was a low-lying plain.

Below the chalky make-up of the henge bank the ancient soil of pre-henge times is a dark humic layer. This was one of the key horizons for the investigations.

At its base, earth-filled hollows penetrated the subsoil, and these are probably old tree-root casts. Analysis of the snails from similar hollows at the adjacent sites of Woodhenge and Durrington Walls has shown that this area of the Wessex chalklands was forested in the first phase of the monument.

But the immediate area was grassland, as shown by the turfline at the top of the buried soil layer. Clearance of trees had evidently taken place before the construction of the earthwork, but no ploughmarks such as have been found at other prehistoric sites were present.

In the ditch of the earthwork sediments had accumulated to a depth of about 1.8m since its construction so that today it shows as only a slight depression; the ditch had filled up to its present level before the construction of the first bluestone circle, Stonehenge II. The phase of the monument is attributed to the Beaker period of the later Neolithic and was constructed of stones brought from the mountains of Dyfed. It was totally dismantled before the construction of the present stone structure, Stonehenge III. The ditch sediments can be dated in the way by virtue of the absence of any fragments of bluestone from the sediments. That is in marked contrast to their abundance in the

Nuclear fusion conference opens in Innsbruck

From Our Correspondent, Vienna, Aug. 22.

The seventh international conference on nuclear fusion research opens in Innsbruck tomorrow. The conference, held every two years, will last until August 30.

Over 600 participants representing 34 countries and three international organizations—the EEC Commission, the Atomic Industrial Forum and the International Atomic Energy Agency—are attending. Britain is represented by a 36-strong delegation.

The conference is held in order to obtain a general view of and summarize developments and results in plasma physics.

The most interesting reports are expected from the delegation of Princeton University, where a method has been found of raising the temperature of the plasma by means of a controlled nuclear fusion. This development has been widely reported.

Aldeburgh finals

Two Russian and two American singers are among 16 finalists who will compete at Aldeburgh in October.

The Russian duo, Leonid Hedges and Gold Award for concert singers, with a first prize of £2,500. Nine finalists are British.

Service luncheons

RASC and RCT.

Colonel L. T. Knights, chairman of the officers' club, Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Corps of Transport, and the committee members entertained General Sir Antony Read, Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at luncheon at the Eclleston Hotel yesterday.

RAF Upavon. A luncheon was held at RAF Upavon yesterday to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the Royal Air Force. The guests of honour were Air Commodore F. F. West, VC, who served at Upavon in 1926, and Air Vice-Marshal J. A. Clibbert, Air Officer Commanding 38 Group, who was among those present and Wing Commander C. M. Quail was president for the luncheon.

Miss Susanah Watts-Russell, a picture restorer, cleaning a painting on the ceiling of the great drawing room of the Oriental Club, in Stratford Place, Oxford Street.

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Archaeology report

Stonehenge: Ancient environments

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Training centre for young musicians to be opened

By Maria Huckerby, Music Reporter.

A national centre to bring young musicians up to the standards of the first five years by such means as the Goldsmiths' College, London University.

The National Centre for Orchestral Studies will provide a year-long diploma course for about seventy-five student musicians, who will be selected by the Goldsmiths' College, London University.

There is little organized training for young musicians who aspire to join leading orchestras but need to improve their skills. A similar organization, the Academy of Music, was set up last year because of lack of funds.

Students, who will be coached by leading conductors and performers will be eligible for local authority grants but the cost of running the course is being met for the first five years by such means as the Goldsmiths' College, London University.

Mr. Anthony Firth, deputy warden of the college, said it was likely that the impact of the centre would be to provide a permanent endowment fund to meet the costs of the centre and possibly provide for buildings and instruments.

It will soon be advertising for a director. Mr. Basil Tchaikoff, a clarinetist and chairman of the Goldsmiths' College, London University, is expected to be a strong contender.

University news

Warwick.

Dr. Martin D. Shipman, director of research and statistics, has been appointed to the new post of professor of education.

Mr. Frank Ruhemann, M.A., a director of Tube Investments, has been appointed vice-chairman of the university council.

Dr. B. B. Ibbotson and Dr. A. Brazel, of Arizona State University, in studies on the variation of temperature over four years at two adjacent weather stations, one in Phoenix, Arizona, and the other in South Mountain, just outside Phoenix but 1,500 ft higher. They discovered that on cloudless days in the winter the city station was generally warmer than the mountain station, but that was not true in the summer. That was a surprising result, as several theories suggested that there should be a larger temperature difference during the summer.

Dr. Ibbotson and Dr. Brazel explain that paradox in terms of dust particles in the atmosphere. In the summer most of the particles spread up to heights of several thousand feet, where above both weather stations. But in the winter most of the dust is much lower, between the city and the mountain stations.

Science report

Meteorology: Heating the atmosphere

By the Staff of Nature.

Recent experiments in the United States suggest that dust thrown into the air by volcanoes, industry and cars may cause temperatures on the earth to rise, rather than fall as scientists had previously thought.

It is known that industry causes heating of the Earth by increasing the carbon dioxide concentration, through the so-called "greenhouse effect" but it had been thought that the net effect of industrial pollution might be small, if the effects of dust and carbon dioxide were to cancel each other.

The main sources of dust in the atmosphere are volcanoes, industry and agriculture. It has long been known that volcanic dust causes the Earth to cool, as it scatters part of the sun's radiation back from the sun. Similarly, it was expected that small particles caused by man's activities would also have a cooling effect, although it has been suggested that the dust could, on the contrary, produce higher temperatures if part of the radiation from the Earth was re-

lected back to the surface, an effect known as thermal blanketing.

The issue has been resolved by Dr. B. B. Ibbotson and Dr. A. Brazel, of Arizona State University, in studies on the variation of temperature over four years at two adjacent weather stations, one in Phoenix, Arizona, and the other in South Mountain, just outside Phoenix but 1,500 ft higher. They discovered that on cloudless days in the winter the city station was generally warmer than the mountain station, but that was not true in the summer. That was a surprising result, as several theories suggested that there should be a larger temperature difference during the summer.

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OBITUARY

MR JOMO KENYATTA

A stabilizing force in African affairs

Mr Jomo Kenyatta, President of Kenya, died yesterday. He was in his late 80s.

One of the small group of Africans in Kenya who sought to speak for their own people in a colony dominated by white settlers years before the Second World War, he became in the middle 1940s a controversial figure on whom world attention was first focused in the Kikuyu rebellion in the fifties. Convicted in 1953 for "inciting" the so-called Mau Mau secret society, and imprisoned or detained until August, 1961, he was described by the then Governor, Sir Patrick Renshaw, in 1960 as "the leader to darkness and death", yet within five years was affectionately referred to by the remaining white settlers as "the Squire".

Kenyatta's imprisonment merely confirmed his unrivalled position as leader of the Kikuyu people, and enabled him to become, though not at first, the accepted nationalist protagonist for all the Kenya tribes asserting themselves against British authority. The Governor's harsh assessment of Kenyatta's reputation, and provided a policy for both the anti-colonial and anti-settler African groupings who demanded ever more insistently his release from incarceration. It came a year later, and after a decisive victory for the Kenya African National Union over its rival (but equally nationalist) Kenya African Democratic Union, in 1963, Mr Kenyatta—the Mr. Bhanu to be used again in 1961—became Prime Minister as Kenya entered the stage of full internal self-government. Sir Patrick Renshaw was replaced by Malcolm MacDonald, whose task it was to complete the final transfer of power, and to wind up a British colony that had existed only since 1893.

During the 1963 election campaign Kenyatta surprised Europeans by his force with which he sought to reassure them (though his dependence on their votes was slight), proclaiming that he felt no malice, and that bygones should be bygones. In power he continued to speak that way, even though the British-financed land purchase scheme in the "white highlands" naturally involved the departure of thousands of white farmers. When Kenya became independent in December, 1963, the whites had already begun to see him as the older statesman of East Africa, rather than as a criminal agitator and manipulator of witchcraft.

In the first months of independence Kenya was challenged by the army mutinies which, started in Tanganyika after the revolution in Zanzibar, Kenya sized up the situation and called on the British Government for aid (as did President Nyerere next door). It is not entirely clear who decided to move first. It was a bold action for the leader of a country so newly freed from colonial status. Moreover, shortly afterwards he signed a comprehensive aid agreement under which Kenya allowed Britain to train troops, in association with the Kenyan army, and had certain air rights in return for technical aid and finance.

Even among those members of the British Conservative Party where detestation of Kenyatta had been strongest there came a change of heart and it was recognized, more than a year later, in 1964, that he was a great stabilizing influence in Africa. Older feelings led to his being insulted in London when he attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference of 1964, but his statesmanlike moderation won him sustained praise, and an all-party motion in the House of Commons regretted the attack and paid him tribute.

Kenyatta's prestige rose steadily, probably unequalled except by Dr. Nkrumah in his time. He continued to put his faith in Kenya by winning over the tribes who had formed the Kadu party in defence against Kikuyu power. His first attempts failed at a party meeting when the exit of the Kikuyu dominated the government and civil service confirmed the other tribes' worst fears, while within Kikuyu personal rivalries threatened to tear the party to pieces. Even in 1962, when the province of independence conference Kenyatta was by some observers written off as a spent force.

It is true that he was, unlike most African leaders, ready to devote the detailed work of government, sure of his grip on his exceptionally able and ambitious group of ministers, which included a white minister of agriculture and the formidable Luo leader, Mr. Tom Mboya. But his political flair was supreme, and it was seen particularly after the assassination of Mr. Mboya, when tribal war between Luo and Kikuyu was forecast—Kenyatta himself being hustled at the funeral. He knew how to let resentments simmer down, eschewing force to resolve the situation, and by 1970 had achieved a de facto one-party system after an election which let off steam adequately, since Kikuyu personalities suffered in it, while the government emerged with more authority.

Kenyatta played a similar skillful duel with his great Luo rival, Mr. Oginga Odinga, who allied himself with the communists, influences unleashed in East Africa by the Zanzibar revolution. He branded Odinga, formerly a close friend, as a traitor to Kenya's independence (Uhuru), and Odinga found himself in the wilderness. His passport was taken, his party dissolved, the Czech embassy closed, and he was finally imprisoned, but released and forgiven when his health began to suffer.

Kenyatta was equally successful with the Somali republic which claimed, not without a strong case, Kenya's Northern province, and when, with British acquiescence—the British having so many hostages in Kenya—their claims were rejected at independence, and the Somali attempted guerrilla warfare, Kenyatta did not shrink from the long, costly and often brutal campaign which led to their defeat and Somali withdrawal.

Kenyatta firmly took the view that Kenya's best policy was to cooperate with the West. He was rewarded with a big inflow of investment, and even more of highly profitable tourism. He needed this, owing to the population explosion and the consequent danger of growing youthful discontent. Indeed his government and party did not escape this in several small but effective election upsets. Since Mr. Duncan Sandys in 1963 had given the Asians the right to opt for British nationality (as part of a deal to ensure the settlers a lifeline back to Britain), and he did so, Kenyatta did not hesitate to withdraw their trading permits, but without animosity, and he continued to favour those who had accepted citizenship.

By the British he was often regarded as an enigma. Perhaps he enjoyed first their fear, then their fawning. He was born Kaman Ngengi near Gatundu about 1892, of mixed Kikuyu and Masai descent, the two tribes, traditionally divided by the plains and forests between them, were much at war but much interbred, but culturally he was wholly Kikuyu. He made his first contacts with the whites as a kitchen hand at the Church of Scotland mission in 1907, and then, as a student, in the traditional initiation ceremonies into the tribe in 1914. He early accepted the nickname Jomo Kenyatta, and was soon noted for his sturdy independence—not even the overbearing British of the imperial heyday were ever known to rudeness to natives where Mr. Kenyatta was concerned. He helped to translate the Bible into Kikuyu language, and then became an interpreter in the Supreme Court, where he sported a motor bicycle. He joined the Kenya Central Association in the 1920s, becoming its secretary in 1927, and gave evidence to the Hilton Young Commission on the growing land problems, which the white farmers tended to pool-pool. In 1928 Kenyatta made his first visit to England to present a petition to the Colonial Office, and then visited Russia, without falling in love with it: he was more impressed by Denmark. He returned, a fairly experienced politician in the terms of the African protest of that period, in 1932 and stayed in England until 1946.

His intellectual stature was recognized by a small group of discerning English friends. First he studied anthropology under Professor Malinowski at the London School of Economics, publishing in 1938 his well-known book (not much noticed at the time) *Facing Mount Kenya*. Though in the expert view a rather idealized account of Kikuyu customs and culture, it was a landmark in the field, and is probably the most impressive book that any British African leader has written in sociology or politics, possibly excepting those of Professor Kofi Busia, who was Kenyatta's friend and Prime Minister of Ghana.

In 1919, he married his first wife, a Kikuyu, who explained that she did not accompany him to England "because I was not educated". In England he married an English wife, Elsie Grace, with whom he visited Kenya, as a honeymoon guest, at independence. He subsequently married twice again, and was once asked when he insisted that he was a Christian, whether he was a polygamist, to which his reply was "Yes, but I don't call it polygamy". During the war he worked on a farm in Sussex and lectured occasionally to British troops.

Kenyatta's part in the land revolt called "Mau Mau" will long be debated by historians. He returned to Kenya in 1916 to find that the Kenya African Union, the renamed KCA, was already involved in oathing in preparation for action against the government. Kenyatta had conditioned oathing upon the holiness of the land and its products, but while not opposing such customary oaths, he counselled peace. He became manager of the Kenya Teachers' College, which fed nationalists, young teachers into the Kenya Independent School, a nationalistic group of schools that repudiated the missions, insisting (as Kenyatta had done) on such tribal customs as female circumcision. Kenyatta, however, admitted that "we must buy freedom by blood". The whites subsequently found his attitude at that period to be highly hypocritical and deceitful.

The revolt, of which there had been ample warning which



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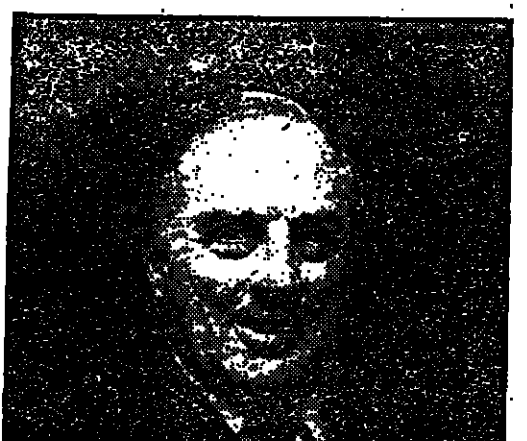
Shipping slump catches up with Ocean

The worldwide shipping slump is now hitting Ocean Transport and Trading with unexpected severity. Its own first half trading profits are down from £10.4m to £2.6m; the contribution from associates, predominantly Overseas Containers Ltd, is down from £17.5m to £6.6m; last year's £558,000 profit on ship sales has given way to a £2.0m loss; investment income is down and interest payments are up; and the end result is pre-tax profits down from £26.1m to £2.3m. After tax, exchange adjustments and minorities the picture is even worse, the bottom line loss emerging at an alarming £7.7m.

The one gleam of light is that Ocean is now sufficiently confident of revival to have held its interim dividend at last year's level. It is forecasting profits of £9m-£10m for the full year against last year's £39.1m, on which basis a maintained final dividend would still not be covered by earnings. But the clear implication is that if trading continues as Ocean expects there should be enough recovery potential in 1979 to justify an unchanged dividend this year. That is reassuring since the shares at 111p have little else to lean on except an historic yield of 11.2 per cent.

The recovery prospects hardly look dramatic, however. Admittedly there have been some exceptional problems in the first half—OCL has faced various labour disputes and the important West African trades have again been badly affected by port congestion. But the central message of Ocean's results is that the problems of the tanker and bulk carrier markets, both of which are relatively small for Ocean, are now hurting the liner trades as well.

The Middle East, hitherto a source of support, is now weak, and the underlying recovery in the shipping markets, like that of world trade itself is likely to be subdued unless the recent flurry in freight rates proves more durable than most expect. In the meantime, Ocean still has an ambitious investment programme to fund which will have to depend heavily on outside finance to the obvious detriment of the balance sheet.



● Currency continues to dominate the picture at Wedgwood, whose chairman is Sir Arthur Bryan (above). Operating margins in the first quarter fell by a point to 9.5 per cent and this combined with a £100,000 increase in the interest charge to leave profits unchanged at £1.7m. The fault lay entirely with the weakening of the dollar, an effect that is continuing to take its toll in the second quarter. Meanwhile the London tourist trade, itself depressed by the currency situation, failed to show any kind of strength until late June and still remains well short of last year's level.

Nevertheless, the underlying sales picture seems firm enough. The 17.5 per cent sales increase was almost entirely accounted for by a 15 per cent price increase in January but there has been some volume growth and Wedgwood is optimistic about the level of overseas demand. Putting its money on that confidence it has been running up its overseas stock levels at the expense of its overdraft which has risen from £6.6m to £9.6m.

But Wedgwood's currency sensitivity must make the shares, yielding 4.4 per cent at 139p, still very much a speculation on the future progress of sterling and the dollar. In the current climate that may not look too attractive.

Aluminium Gauging a new market

After years of shilly-shallying, the London Metal Exchange has finally got round to establishing a proper futures market in aluminium in the same mould as those that have existed for over a century in the other major metals.

As the largest traded metal in the world after steel—consumption last year of 14

million tonnes dwarfed copper by some 6 million tonnes—the absence of more sophisticated trading methods for aluminium has always appeared an unnecessary gap in London's commodity markets. But the LME, for all the extra business an aluminium contract would bring, has in the past shied away from fear of upsetting the handful of producers who effectively control the market since without their cooperation there would have been much less chance of a successful launch.

Indeed, compromise is writ large all over the terms of the aluminium contract announced yesterday. The LME has chosen for instance to base its contract on aluminium of 99.5 per cent purity instead of the 99.7 per cent form that is most widely traded. Even so with the predictable opposition of British producers to the contract, echoed by their European counterparts, no-one is under any illusion that this new toy is going to set the commodity markets alight.

Indeed there are strong arguments to suggest that aluminium trading is quite unlike that in the other metals. For one thing any commodity market rests on there being many buyers and sellers whereas some four-fifths of the aluminium market is controlled by under 10 producers who, for the most part, are their own customers for primary metal. Moreover the very structure of the aluminium industry is quite different to the other metals, with most producers doing their own fabricating.

The LME contract will only deal in ingots and producers were intimating yesterday that they would have little sympathy for those who bought this form of metal and expected producers to convert it. There is also a virtual absence of any scrap market in aluminium which accounts for a large proportion of the turnover in the lead and copper LME markets.

For all that, the structure of the industry is changing with new non-aligned producers coming on the scene, and nickel producers have found how this has destroyed their producer price mechanism. And in so far as a futures market provides all the usual hedging opportunities, the control of prices by producers will inevitably be weakened, especially as it will provide a reference point for consumers to work upon in place of the more discreet premiums and discounts to published prices the trade currently uses. The immediate impact is likely to be an increasing volatility in aluminium prices which may put pressure on producer prices but we are still a long way from seeing the producers' hold on the market being undermined.

De Beers The surcharges feed through

De Beers has duly produced a 31.5 per cent increase in attributable profits to R375m (£225m) at the interim stage to give earnings per share of 104 cents against 79 cents last time. The figures were in line with the higher market estimates but the dividend at 20 cents against 17½ cents may well have an unsettling effect on the share price as American investors seem to have been buying in the hope of a rather more substantial interim dividend increase.

So it looks as though the succession of surcharges aimed at flushing out speculative diamond holdings have also played their part in boosting profits. Surcharges will effectively have gone straight through to profits whereas the 30 per cent price increase which will effect the second-half will be somewhat diluted by suppliers also charging De Beers more.

But the effect on margins is unlikely to be significant and the outlook must now be for annual earnings comfortably over 200 cents against 173 cents last time.

This will have been against a background of a volume decline both because of the surcharge and price increases and because De Beers has been holding back supplies to highly stocked cutters as part of its market stabilization policy. Thus the build up of speculative holdings and the subsequent spectre that was raised of De Beers losing its grip on the market seems to have been proved unfounded.

Longer-term the ambitious expansion plans up to 1982 must eventually provide a greater background of confidence than is usual because of the South African base. On that view the 8.6 per cent yield at 452p (13 per cent on an ex-premium basis) assuming a 65 per cent dividend this year and a prospective p/e ratio of under 4 remains perhaps over cautious even in political terms.

Clifford Webb on an industrial dispute that has plagued British Leyland for nearly two years

A battle that nobody can win

BL Cars seems to be heading for another disastrous confrontation with the 3,000 rebel toolmakers whose month-long strike in March, 1977 cost the company £180m worth of cars and started the chain reaction which led to last November's reorganization of the state-owned motor group.

The rebels, led by Mr Roy Fraser, a Coventry shop steward and defeated candidate for the presidency of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, are meeting in two weeks' time to consider all-out strike action.

The latest battle in their two-year long campaign for separate wage negotiating rights and parity of payment for all BL toolmakers has already started. Thirty-two toolmakers have based on strike at SU Fuel Systems, the group's key carburettor plant, for the past fortnight. They are being supported by a 50p a head weekly collection organized by Mr Fraser and contributed by rebel toolmakers throughout the group.

The background to this long and bitter struggle is complex. On the surface it would seem to be a straight fight between the company and the official leaders of the AUEW on the one hand and the rebels on the other. But it owes its origin to an even older conflict—the struggle between Britain's two biggest unions, the engineers and the Transport & General Workers for the lion's share of the motor industry's production workers including the

key assembly line men, has been winning hands down. It has done so quite simply by flexing its muscle whenever faced with management reluctance to meet wage demands.

The engineers on the other hand representing the more skilled trades such as the toolmakers did not provide an immediate threat to output. The consequence is that the engineers' differential—the extra pay they receive over production workers for skills resulting from long apprenticeships—has been gradually eroded.

In the case of BL Cars there is another problem—the huge disparity between wages paid for the same work in different plants. In some cases this is as much as £25 a week.

Militant mood

Toolmakers and other craftsmen have become increasingly disillusioned with the engineering union's failure to stop the march of the T & G and to negotiate wage increases to restore the old craft differentials.

That was the position in early 1977 when Mr Fraser arrived on the scene. A quietly spoken man as far removed from the public image of a rabble rouser as shop steward as it is possible to imagine, he appeared to have the answer—the toolmakers should negotiate as a separate body.

To the frustrated toolmakers he soon took on the mantle of a Messiah. To the union hierarchy which initially dismissed

him as "just another ambitious shop steward" he soon became a major threat to its established negotiating procedure and even, in some eyes, to the unity of the entire union.

The official argument was a valid one: "The AUEW is composed of many different types of workers. If we allow every group to conduct its own negotiations with management we are opening the door to anarchy".

The rebels represent less than half BL's toolroom strength but when the crunch came in March 1977 their numbers were sufficient to stop all car production and make 46,000 workers idle.

The settlement, when it finally came, was an acrimonious business with Mr Fraser claiming that he had been promised direct negotiations and Mr Terry Duffy, the union's chief negotiator and now president-elect, denying this. He insisted that the toolmakers had only been promised representation on a working party made up of all unions in negotiation with the company.

Reluctantly the toolmakers accepted the official version and joined these talks. But so wide ranging were their demands that the toolmakers' frustration burst out again. In July they formally withdrew their representatives and reasserted their original demand for separate negotiations.

Once again their threat was overtaken by events. In February Mr Edwards announced his plans for the creation of separate car companies and in a personal meeting with 650 shop stewards won their support. Mr Fraser, again mindful of public reaction, slipped quietly on to the sidelines.

Michael Edwards reorganization.

Mr Fraser was quick to realize that a strike then would result in outright public condemnation of the toolmakers for pulling the plug on an already sinking ship. He announced that he would give the new management team time to settle in before confronting them with the toolmakers' demands.

By this time there had also been promising progress in the official negotiations. A 2-1 ballot of the workforce accepted a package of wage reforms including parity for all 34 BL car plants.

Impatience

A national joint negotiating committee was set up—the first ever for the company—and the toolmakers voted to allow their representatives to join it.

Two months later, in January of this year, they were again threatening strike action. They claimed that there had been "absolutely no progress on the introduction of common rates of pay for toolmakers and the restoration of skilled men's differentials".

Once again their threat was overtaken by events. In February Mr Edwards announced his plans for the creation of separate car companies and in a personal meeting with 650 shop stewards won their support. Mr Fraser, again mindful of public reaction, slipped quietly on to the sidelines.

Three months later with the new company structure established he returned to the field, and since then has been waging an increasingly active campaign to force union leaders to accept separate negotiations.

That remains the position today. Company and union leaders have insisted repeatedly that "the rebels' impatience is understandable. But they should appreciate that the present negotiations are the most far-reaching ever attempted by any motor manufacturer and will determine the whole future of BL Cars. Speed now could lead to hasty decisions which would be regretted for years to come."

They did forecast, however, that parity would be progressively introduced, starting in November.

Now faced with the distinct possibility of another disastrous strike in a fortnight's time and a further challenge to its authority, engineering union leaders are getting tough.

The union's Birmingham constituency committee has fined the 32 SU strikers for ignoring its return to work instructions and called for an inquiry into the activities and statements of Mr Fraser and his unofficial committee.

In this they have been supported by 600 AUEW members employed at SU. On Monday they voted to continue working and that means turning a blind eye to management officials going the toolmakers' way.

The battle lines are again being drawn. But this is one battle that nobody can win.

Spanish unions: how Franco's prisoners lead the workers

Madrid.

Less than five years ago, on the day that General Franco's first Prime Minister, Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, was assassinated, the trial of 10 labour leaders opened here in Madrid. It resulted in sentences of up to 20 years for "illegal association".

Now the "Carabanchel 10" are not only free but, in a sense, are laying down the law themselves. Their trial, in the waning years of the Franco regime, probably did more than anything else to strengthen the labour movement in Spain. It made a hero out of a Madrid metalworker, the Communist leader, Señor Marcelino Camacho, who by the end of the Franco era had run up a record of 14 years of imprisonment for various political and labour "offences".

Señor Camacho, the leader of the communist trade union known as the Communist Workers' Commissions (CCOO) walked out of Madrid's Carabanchel prison on November 30, 1975, pardoned along with many others by King Juan Carlos.

Overzealous Franco, trained police arrested him briefly one day but he was able to set him free when they could not prove that he had anything to do with a pro-amnesty demonstration near the Carabanchel prison.

One of his co-defendants at the December, 1973 trial, worker priest Francisco García Salve, turned freedom even more briefly before finally being left alone by police. Released under the king's pardon, Father García Salve was hauled away by police as soon as he got off a train in Madrid on arrival from Zamora, where he had been serving time in the generalissimo's special prison for priests.

His "offence" was to be received by a cheering crowd of about 1,000 at the station. He too was released again with a 10-day reprieve. Today, Señor García Salve has retired from the clergy and married, but he remains active in the Spanish Communist Party and the Workers' Commissions.

Social labour leader Nicolás Redondo also suffered imprisonment under the "Caudillo", but the general did not make him as much of a cause célèbre as Señor Camacho. The leader of Spain's second most powerful union, the Socialist General Workers' Union (UGT),

he is an MP for the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, just as Señor Camacho is a deputy in the Parliament for the Spanish Communist Party.

The unions headed by Sr Camacho and Sr Redondo are by far the largest in Spain. They count their members in the millions (although it is difficult to verify the unions' claims) while the rest of Spain's labour organizations speak of tens or, at most, hundreds of thousands of members.

The rest of the unions are a mixed bunch. Some are new, like the Unitarian Union (SU) founded in the Basque city of Vitoria in 1977. Some are older but distinctly regional, like Basque Workers' Solidarity (ELA-SIV). Others, like the Catalanian Farmers' Union (Unio de Pageses), are both regional and sectoral.

All the unions have been growing rapidly

A number of the smaller unions are significant for their uniqueness and their role in Spanish history, like the anarchist National Workers' Confederation (CNT), whose membership was two million at the time of the civil war and is now an estimated 200,000.

With rare exceptions, all the unions have been growing rapidly since the death of the dictator, and particularly since their respective legalization, granted on different dates depending on the time each union applied for legal recognition.

Shortly after Gen Franco's death, the UGT had an estimated 30,000 members. Spain's oldest trade union, it had barely managed to survive with a clandestine cadre through the long years of totalitarian rule.

Today its leaders speak of two million members.

Yet, if all those members pay their union dues, the UGT must have high operating costs, for only two months ago the Government had to come to the rescue of the union's management on loans in the amount of 370m pesetas (about £21m), made by various West German banks to the UGT.

The Government was willing to make the guarantee because it still holds property seized from the UGT by Gen Franco,



Leaders of Spain's biggest unions, Sr Marcelino Camacho (left) and Sr Nicolás Redondo (right) with former Labour Minister Sr Jiménez de Parga, earlier this year.

which was estimated to be worth several thousand million pesetas. The disposition of that property, most of which was held by the previous regime's state-run trade union (Sindicatos) in now under study.

The Workers' Commissions, with membership reliably estimated at about one-half more than the UGT, have not asked for such a guarantee. But, whether they need it or not, they might have more difficulty in getting it. The CCOO were not founded until 1959, and were obliged to remain clandestine until the advent of Spanish democracy. So they did not accumulate property or have it taken away from them.

Nevertheless, Sr Camacho's union has made a bid for part of the patrimony of the old state-run unions, arguing that Spanish workers were forced to pay dues to them, and that whatever the state-run unions owned should therefore be considered the property of the workers, to be administered by the present unions. How the issue will be resolved is hard to say.

In the meantime, the old sindicatos, which in its heyday had over 20,000 employees and controlled a chain of publications and radio stations, is giving its last dying gasp this month, 22 months after it was formally extinguished by decree.

It has taken this long for all the civil servants, since 1976 employees of a transitional department known as the Institutional Association of Social-Professional Services (AISS), to be transferred to the payrolls of other ministries. The only ones to lose their jobs were political appointees at a high level.

The publications formerly controlled by the state-run trade unions have come under the wing of the Ministry of Culture, although there is still some controversy about whether or not the Government should get rid of at least some of them or not. Then there is the patrimony: apart from the trade unions, other government agencies have cast a longing eye on certain buildings.

One charming little palace in Madrid which was once used by trade union ministers for the occasional formal dinner has already been ceded to a new ministry. That is the Trindad Palace, now headquarters of the Ministry for Relations with the EEC. It is an edifice which is unlikely to be returned to its former owners before it belonged to the Spanish Government. It was an elegant house of prostitution.

Harry Debelius

Business Diary: Mine host • Spare a penny

Good news for those who have to live and work in London. Geoffrey Wood is working on a scheme to attract tourists to Stoke-on-Trent, and once there to remove them from the face of the earth.

Wood, 58, was recently appointed director of the Chatterley Whitfield Mining Museum, which, when it opens next year, will offer visitors the chance to descend 700 feet underground to inspect coal faces.

Also planned for the colliery, which stopped production last year, are static displays showing past and present mining methods and surface exhibitions featuring a steam winding machine, installed in 1913. All in all "somewhere Americans and Japanese will visit and talk about it in the same breath as the Tower of London", Wood promises.

Breathing—and seeing—underground will be made easier by the provision of improved lighting and ventilation, but there will be few other concessions to comfort. Smocks may be provided, but Wood says that in any case, best clothes should not be worn. Specks of dust and oil smudges can not be eradicated.

"We don't want to make the museum too clinical and if we are to get about 100 people



Geoffrey Wood: putting Stoke-on-Trent on the tourist trail.

underground each hour there won't be too much time for dressing up", says Wood, who spent 30 years with the National Coal Board, latterly as an area mining engineer. The project is being backed

by the NCB, the Department of the Environment and Stoke City Council. Industry is being asked to help. Lord Davies, a former local MP, is president of the museum trust and vice-presidents include Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the NCB, Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail and Joe Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers.

While work continues on the 18-acre site, Wood is busy recruiting staff. There will be about a dozen administrators and labourers, some 40 part-time guides, who it is hoped will be former mineworkers, and another six people to operate and service the site machinery.

Wood says the latter are being recruited locally and personally. Where from and on what terms he really could not say. "It would be like Edward Heath and Joe Gormley trying to negotiate in front of television cameras." In fact, he envisages little difficulty in getting the men he wants.

The Liberal Party is going into the business of collecting old coins. An observant party official spotted that some George V pennies, marked KN for King Norion or H for Heaton, can fetch between £100 and £200 if they are in good condition from coin collectors.

Other pre-decimal coinage can be worth varying amounts more than its face value.

So while their political rivals are busy spending millions of pounds on pre-election posters and advertising campaigns, the Liberals are asking supporters to empty out their old money boxes and send any pre-1940 coinage they can find to a special appeal to be made at their annual assembly in Southampton next month.

An article in this week's *Liberal News* launching the appeal says hopefully that silver holds its value better, if it is a pound or two more than copper does, and suggests that Liberals should search attics and the backs of shelves and drawers as likely places to find the disregarded treasures that may salvage the party fortunes.

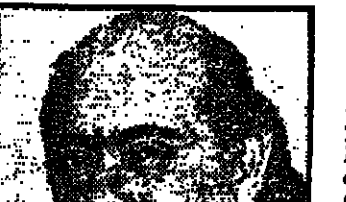
Mordechai Ben Ari, executive chairman of El Al, appears to have solved a problem which has puzzled most airlines since the advent of the Boeing 747—how to utilize the upper deck of the jumbo jet.

Pan Am has an excellent restaurant on the upper deck of its jumbos with seats which can be folded down to make extra space. But most jumbo operators fit it out as a lounge, and find that it is little used.

Ben Ari, whose long-arranged visit to London coincided with Sunday's terrorist attack on airline staff, told *Business Diary* yesterday that he hopes a new upper class of passenger will fill his upper deck.

From November 1, El Al is to introduce a de luxe class on the upper deck, with only 10 seats and all sort of extras that first-class patrons do not get, including limousine service to and from airports.

Fares will be equivalent to the present first-class. Below stairs there will be 47 first-class seats, which will be sold at



Mordechai Ben Ari: making room at the top for air travellers.

fares equivalent to today's full economy rates, and the rest of the aircraft will be laid out in "holiday class" seating.

There will be 485 seats in the El Al jumbos in all, which could make the service between Tel Aviv and New York something less than a picnic if you are somewhere at the back downstairs.

These new arrangements are all part of a very liberal attitude which is being adopted towards civil aviation by the Israelis in general, and by Ben Ari in particular.

El Al has, for instance, just convinced the United States that airlines flying between the two countries should have the right to set whatever fares they like without any danger of governmental interference.

The Sepherles Tourist Office has devised the ultimate holiday experience for the business executive bent on getting away from it all—a rent-an-island scheme. There are two to choose from, and the entire island of Chauve-Souris, for example, would cost £180 a day. This includes fishing equipment, a luxury villa for six, and the services of a Man Friday.

John Huxley

PHILLIPS PATENTS (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Year ended 26th February

	1978	1977
World Sales	4,178,275	3,432,421
Profit after tax	50,286	32,015
Earnings per share	0.9p	0.5p

KEY POINTS FROM THE STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN, MR J. A. ROWLAND-JONES

- The Phillips Group has continued to make steady progress; this is reflected in the pre-tax profit for this year of £104,925 against £68,284 of the pre-tax profit for the year 1976/77. We have reason to believe that not only will this progress continue but will be substantially improved.
- The Board are not proposing to pay a dividend on the Ordinary or the Preference Shares. This decision was made to keep our borrowing commitments down but we anticipate that current negotiations will be concluded satisfactorily thereby reducing our borrowings and making the payment of dividends possible.
- Whilst thanking all our employees for their efforts on behalf of the Group, I would like to remark on the air of pride and confidence coming back into the Group after a very difficult time for us all.

GROUP ACTIVITIES:

The manufacture of Phillips' 'STICK-ASOLES' and heels. The largest manufacturer in the U.K. of rubber soles and heels for the shoe repair trade. The manufacture in rubber and allied materials of components for the footwear and other industries. The manufacture of meteorological balloons, football bladders and other sports goods. 'BABY DEER' infants' footwear, clothes and toys. Sports Development and Investment.

Registered Office: Dantzic Street, Manchester M4 4JH.

Annual General Meeting 24th August, 1978.

GESTETNER HOLDINGS LIMITED

Dividend shareholders will receive 8.5% interim dividend on 5th September, 1978.

Capital shares will be despatched on or before 8th September, to holders of Capital shares registered on 4th August as follows:

	'A' Ord	Ord Cap	Cap
Based on an average price of	179.088p	179.088p	
For each share held, holders will receive	.017710	.017710	

Fractions of new shares are retained by the Company.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ke jobs by relieving
fts of unskilled work

E. W. Tomlinson
Len Murray of the recently asked trade union levels from 30 to 20 hours in order to reduce the number of unskilled workers. I am very well acquainted with the unskilled: a of overtime for operators, or labourer indeed open up vacancies for people at the same level. However, not the case in the ing craft unions; the a in overtime by crafts- a in short supply of unskilled labour. Any recruitment of a does not come from the company, the unem- are not affected and need for overtime con-

Murray is really con- at present unemployed chaps be should advise nber unions to look at the amount of work out by craftsmen which actively unskilled and all be done by people at present unemployed affecting the level of tent among craftsmen. I suggest that there be discussions between es of industry with the

An alternative
system of
industry training

From Mr B. Birnbaum
Sir, Christopher Thomas, in his article on industrial training boards, posed some problems regarding future develop- ments.

During the past 20 years employers have increasingly trained workers solely for specific jobs for their internal production process, without regard to needs of industry or the economy for skilled workers.

The industrial training boards - prior to and since contract- ing out - have accepted the employers' premise for train- ing and contributed to a major cause of the present shortage of skilled workers.

An alternative system which could rapidly alter the present position can be provided by an integrated training structure within the Manpower Services Commission. This structure would link the "skill content" of the training workshop with more advanced skill content in the ITB's training programme.

In the first stage, the training workshop should provide training to a level where a general knowledge of the industry, and a control of basic tools and techniques are achieved. In the second stage, the ITBs should provide a working knowledge of the industry, and a mastery over the tools, and techniques of a broad section of the production process. This would ensure a continuity of training, and give young trainees some hope for the future, rather than a blank despair at the end of one year, as at present.

Employers would still make a financial contribution as they did previously.

The strategy outlined above would ensure satisfaction to the young, and optimum return to industry and the economy in both the short and long term for the resources invested.

Yours faithfully,
B. BIRNBAUM,
Chairman, Tower Hamlets Training Forum,
107 Matilda House,
St Katharine's Way,
London, E1.

f-ponding an indication
lequate protection

J. Cunningham
A. W. Wren, whose let- tured on August 10, is interested to learn of construction of the a of parents-in-law in it.

Wellington is a flat roofed w with a parapet. The has an overflow hole or inches above the flat roof so that r collect water from a permanent four inch nd. This water has the of absorbing heat on days, thus keeping the cool, and also acts as

spirit of Health and Safety at Work Act?

J. Woolard
Ile employed as a tem- secretary here, I found y IBM Golfball type- had accumulated some orrecting fluid on the ugh plastic adjacent to dball"; the stuff had n to the plastic, and rts, was coming off paper being typed. I IBM to ask whether easily clean the ports under their direction, shing to harm the

ug groups
le trade
rk dispute

ute between two major mpanies over publicity used to promote a for heartburn was set- the High Court yester-

tr & Colman Pharma- s Ltd, of Hull, York- had accused Sterling up, of Surbiton, Surrey, using their trade mark a in publicity material new product, Pyro-

itt & Colman had sought icting banning Sterling op from doing a test re- ublished in America, referred to Gavison. claimed that use of this publicity was a direct ament of the trade mark.

a the hearing resumed ay Mr Vivian Price, QC, ckitt, & Colman, told Mr Browne-Wilkinson that ries had come to terms. ing Winthrop agreed not lude the test report, or ce to it, in their adver- marketing or promotional e in respect of Pyro- n except where there existing advertisement ements that cannot be led.

Whitehall report urges extension
of direct labour organizations

Guidelines aimed at regulat- ing and extending the operation of local authority building de- partments are recommended in a report published yesterday.

It says that the departments, or direct labour organizations (DLOs), should not make an overall loss over a five-year period and should aim for a 5 per cent return on capital.

DLOs should be allowed to act as trading bodies and to charge on a formal contract basis. They should be permitted to work outside their parent local authority boundaries for other authorities on both new and repair and maintenance work, and be freed, in certain circumstances, to carry out work for private house owners.

The report has been produced by a Department of the Environ- ment working party set up more than 21 years ago by Mr Reg Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction. Its terms of reference were to review the organization and operation of local authority direct labour departments, including tendering and accounting pro- cedures.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Institutional interest sustains buying spree

Stock markets went better yesterday as early morning institutional buying chased prices higher.

Jobs are clearly short of stock in several sectors following the recent share rally and there seems no sign of any sustained selling into the current buoyancy.

ICI the market barometer surged on to a year's high of 416p at one stage with pension funds.

BP has been benefiting from the strength of Wall Street in recent weeks and the firming of oil prices in front of the next Opec meeting won't do this under-riders earnings per share. But the next fillip for the shares could come with the United States Administration's agreement that Sohio (now 54 per cent owned by BP) can ship some of its Alaskan crude to Japan in view of the eastern coast glut in the United States. A decision is expected shortly. Meanwhile BP shares closed 2p up at 306p yesterday.

Much of the action was concentrated at the shorter end where some bear covering nudged stocks a quarter to five sixteenths higher. The Govern- ment Brokers also sold part of the Exchequer 3 per cent 1981-82 at 68 1/2 following some private client demand and it is thought that he is now finished at this level.

In quiet trading longer-dated securities added between a quarter and three eighths.

Of the leading equity stocks, Glaxo led the way up with a 12p gain to 632p while Lucas at 335p and Tubes at 436p main- tained rises of 10p. GKN firmed 6p to 256p, Becton added 7p to 722p and Unilever edged 7p better to 594p.

ICI with figures due early in September fell back to end a penny off at 411p while

Courtaulds lost a similar amount to 122p. Blue Circle with results tomorrow held steady at 29p.

In front of the share split Pilkington Brothers added 5p to 645p, while John Brown slipped back to 482p, down 6p on the day.

Some profit taking clipped 2p from Hawker Siddeley at 244p but other nationalization com- pensation stocks to move ahead on the day were Yarrow, which shot up 15p to 315p and Vespex, 4p higher at 220p.

The news was not so good from the shipping sector where Ocean Transport & Trading slipped into the doldrums with a 5p loss to 11p following a sharp downturn in profits and a maintained though uncovered dividend. Furness Withly slip- ped 4p to 248p while P & O did

Latest results

Company	Share	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
last of FY	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	total
Chas Baynes (D)	1.0 (0.89)	0.10 (0.07)	—	0.3 (1.25)	2/10	—
Brooks Crp (D)	3.3 (3.1)	0.49 (0.36)	—	1.54 (1.4)	—	—
Regod-Teleph (P)	4.1 (3.8)	0.32 (0.39)	—	0.7 (0.6)	10/10	0.9 (0.87)
Invest Trst (D)	2.5 (1.87)	0.037 (0.14)	—	2.5 (1.87)	18/9	16/10
Englsh & Over (S)	5.4 (4.2)	0.37 (0.18)	—	0.35 (0.15)	—	—
Meat Trade Sup (F)	9.4 (10.2)	0.36 (0.46)	7.7 (9.6)	4.02 (—)	—	7.35 (7.38)
Medens Trst (F)	—	0.46 (0.23)	—	0.58 (—)	—	0.92 (0.82)
Ocean Trst (D)	245 (241.5)	2.3 (2.6)	—	2.3 (3.8)	1/11	—
Southend Stadi (D)	7.2 (6.2)	0.05 (0.01)	30.1 (28.15)	4.56 (4.01)	13/10	5.3 (4.8)
W & E Turner (D)	65.2 (4.0)	0.27 (0.18)	1.17 (0.67)	0.4 (0.34)	3/10	—
Wedwood (D)	19.1 (16.2)	1.62 (1.67)	3.2 (3.5)	—	28/9	—
W & E Turner (D)	2.3 (2.7)	0.3 (0.2)	—	0.52 (N)	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on a per share basis. Dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=13 week, b=26 weeks.

Stock Exchange transactions for the account to August 18 amounted to £6,293m against £6,314m for the previous account. Of that, ordinary shares accounted for £1,063m, compared with £1,035m.

Early turnover on August 21 was £79,817m (18,116 bar- gains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Tele- graph, were Rank Org. ICI, Shell, BP, Boardman, Rael, Dowry, Distillers, Northern Engineering, GEC, RTZ, Burton, A. De Beers and Powell Duffryn.

Broads on course
after 36pc rise

By Rosemary Unsworth
Brooks Group, which forecast 11m pre-tax profits for the current year three months ago, is optimistic about achieving its target of £10m after a 36 per cent rise to £14,700 for the first half to June 30, 1978.

Brooks disposed of its security division to Automated Security (Holdings) at the beginning of the year for £2.19m. The transfer has contributed to the improved results because interest repayments for the burglar alarm subsidiaries have fallen, says the company. Pre-tax profits last year were £574,000 against £855,000 for the previous year.

Expansion in the electronics division and new acquisitions in the marine products sector are also expected to contribute to the group's recovery during the second half.

Although profits from the car entertainment and radio divi- sion were "below hopes" for

Bernard Sunley Inv boosted
by improvement in gearing

Shares in Bernard Sunley Investment Trust climbed 4p yesterday to 278p on publication of the accounts for the year ended March 31 last. This means that the discount on assets since the portfolio revaluation was announced has shrunk from 40 per cent, taking to the 42p per share benefit from the debenture re-financing deal with Eagle Star, to a current level of 30 per cent.

Other than confirmation of the substantial gearing improve- ment, the accounts contain nothing in themselves to push the share price much higher.

Isola 2000 is described by chairman, Mr David Jessel, as a "difficult investment but a number of changes are being made there in order to reduce the loss". Yet thoughts that Sunley may eventually sell its insurance policy at its Agnew nickel mine in Western Australia. Although the mine is still being developed, there are strong hopes that drilling adja- cent to the existing ore bodies will reveal another massive sulphide deposit. Sources said the chances of success were about 90 per cent.

It is unlikely, however, that the deposit would be developed in the short term unless the problems already encountered in developing Agnew worsen.

In making the decline take in the share price, the com- pany has also provided a two- for-one scrip issue, and as a result, the share price went up 13p to 170p yesterday.

A final dividend of 6.8p gross is recommended against 6.8p gross last year. With the interim of 1.2p, the total will be 8p against 7.3p in 1977.

Tilling launches new bid for Fluidrive

Thomas Tilling is renewing its bid for Fluidrive Engineering following its clearance by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, which has also cleared the rival bid from Associated Engineering. The terms of Tilling's bid remain the same as the original offer. Tilling's share for every eight Fluidrive Shares of Fluidrive rose 2p to 94p yesterday while Tilling remained firm at 133p. At the close of Tilling's original offer acceptances had been received in respect of 32,000 Fluidrive shares.



Government puts
controls on
export of cobalt

Uncertainty about the supply of cobalt in the market has forced the Government to reimpose export licensing controls on cobalt waste and scrap. A Department of Industry spokesman said yesterday: "This measure is meant to help conserve for United Kingdom industry a potential source of cobalt, which is currently in high demand."

The export restrictions will apply to cobalt waste destined for countries outside the European Community, but the licensing will not begin until September 1st. The controls are to last until further notice.

Lower loss by Botswana RST

Botswana RST, the nickel producer, reduced its operating loss for the six months to June 30 1978 from a loss of £5.3m for the same period last year.

But the group's interest on loans remained steady at £12.3m, and these repayments contributed the lion's share of the interim attributable loss of £13.2m (£8.57m) compared with £15.5m.

Matte production increased by 27.4 per cent to 19,500 for the six months and production costs fell to £23.3m from £24.1m. However, the current nickel price has now dropped below the previous range of \$2.01-2.05 although the price of copper has increased slightly.

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Business appointments

International Stores moves

International Stores is to form three separate retail divisions. Chief executive of the supermarket division will be Mr Mike Groves who remains joint man- aging director of International Stores. Mr Harold Deakin, Inter- national's services director, will be chief executive of the Franchise division, a large part of its man- agement team, while remaining an international director. The orga- nization of a superstore division is being undertaken by Mr Bob Muir, international's retail director.

Mr P. J. Hunt becomes chair- man of Ransett Properties and Ravensett Industrial Estates in a result of the reorganization of its pharmaceutical division

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Options

A busier day on the traded options pitch saw turnover almost up at the 1,000 contract level, falling only slightly short of 965.

ICI was again the most active stock, with 202 deals while elsewhere business was fairly evenly spread with only Courtaulds, which saw five contracts, falling behind.

Heavyweight BP also saw some action though there is still a shortage of writers in this stock. The new series at 950 will start trading this morn- ing.

In the conventional options market Burton Warrants again saw some call business while Thomson's Organisation, Oliver Rix and British Land were also among the most actively traded.

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ally Discerning Drinkers

GH&DRY

ully Dry Gin

A black and white photograph of a bottle of GH&DRY Dry Gin. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label that features the brand name 'GH&DRY' and a crest. The bottle is positioned on the right side of the advertisement, next to the brand name.

Stock Exchange Prices

ty rally continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 21. Dealings End, Sept 1. \$ Contango Day, Sept 4. Settlement Day, Sept 12.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL									
Stock	Price	Change	Volume	Stock	Price	Change	Volume	Stock	Price
1000	100.00	0.00	100	1000	100.00	0.00	100	1000	100.00
1001	100.00	0.00	100	1001	100.00	0.00	100	1001	100.00
1002	100.00	0.00	100	1002	100.00	0.00	100	1002	100.00
1003	100.00	0.00	100	1003	100.00	0.00	100	1003	100.00
1004	100.00	0.00	100	1004	100.00	0.00	100	1004	100.00
1005	100.00	0.00	100	1005	100.00	0.00	100	1005	100.00
1006	100.00	0.00	100	1006	100.00	0.00	100	1006	100.00
1007	100.00	0.00	100	1007	100.00	0.00	100	1007	100.00
1008	100.00	0.00	100	1008	100.00	0.00	100	1008	100.00
1009	100.00	0.00	100	1009	100.00	0.00	100	1009	100.00
1010	100.00	0.00	100	1010	100.00	0.00	100	1010	100.00
1011	100.00	0.00	100	1011	100.00	0.00	100	1011	100.00
1012	100.00	0.00	100	1012	100.00	0.00	100	1012	100.00
1013	100.00	0.00	100	1013	100.00	0.00	100	1013	100.00
1014	100.00	0.00	100	1014	100.00	0.00	100	1014	100.00
1015	100.00	0.00	100	1015	100.00	0.00	100	1015	100.00
1016	100.00	0.00	100	1016	100.00	0.00	100	1016	100.00
1017	100.00	0.00	100	1017	100.00	0.00	100	1017	100.00
1018	100.00	0.00	100	1018	100.00	0.00	100	1018	100.00
1019	100.00	0.00	100	1019	100.00	0.00	100	1019	100.00
1020	100.00	0.00	100	1020	100.00	0.00	100	1020	100.00
1021	100.00	0.00	100	1021	100.00	0.00	100	1021	100.00
1022	100.00	0.00	100	1022	100.00	0.00	100	1022	100.00
1023	100.00	0.00	100	1023	100.00	0.00	100	1023	100.00
1024	100.00	0.00	100	1024	100.00	0.00	100	1024	100.00
1025	100.00	0.00	100	1025	100.00	0.00	100	1025	100.00
1026	100.00	0.00	100	1026	100.00	0.00	100	1026	100.00
1027	100.00	0.00	100	1027	100.00	0.00	100	1027	100.00
1028	100.00	0.00	100	1028	100.00	0.00	100	1028	100.00
1029	100.00	0.00	100	1029	100.00	0.00	100	1029	100.00
1030	100.00	0.00	100	1030	100.00	0.00	100	1030	100.00
1031	100.00	0.00	100	1031	100.00	0.00	100	1031	100.00
1032	100.00	0.00	100	1032	100.00	0.00	100	1032	100.00
1033	100.00	0.00	100	1033	100.00	0.00	100	1033	100.00
1034	100.00	0.00	100	1034	100.00	0.00	100	1034	100.00
1035	100.00	0.00	100	1035	100.00	0.00	100	1035	100.00
1036	100.00	0.00	100	1036	100.00	0.00	100	1036	100.00
1037	100.00	0.00	100	1037	100.00	0.00	100	1037	100.00
1038	100.00	0.00	100	1038	100.00	0.00	100	1038	100.00



BERNARD THORPE

& PARTNERS



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